THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 25. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to July 18.

The Protest of the Tory Lords Against the Irish Church Bill—The Crises in France and Prussia.

By the arrival at New York yesterday of the China, we have European dates to July 18, two days later than by the previous arrival.

GREAT BRITAIN.

More About Dr. Livingstone.

The *Medical Gazette and Times* says:—

H. A. Churchill, Esq, C. B., her Majesty's Consul and Political Agent at Zanzibar, has just arrived in this country on medical certificate. We are happy to hear that Mr. Churchill speaks with confidence of the safety of Dr. Livingstone, from whom he has had letters of a date more recent than that of his reported murder. It is Mr. Churchill's opinion that Dr. Livingstone, having heard of the discovery of the northern portion of Lake Albert Nyanza by Sir S. Baker, has directed his route in search of the southern boundary of that lake, and that in the course of a few months it is probable that further news will be heard from Dr. Livingstone himself.

Death of Lady Duff Gordon.

The London *Telegraph*, in noticing the death of this celebrated woman, says:—

Lady Duff Gordon was born with the dower of talent and fine taste. Her mother was Mrs. Austin, whose writings are so well known; and by the maternal line she inherited also the intellectual powers of the Taylors of Norwich. People say, with perhaps little truth nowadays, that "few persons write a book, but none write only one." Lady Gordon was certainly an example of the continuity of authorship; for her works might fill a whole shelf in a library, and what is more, they would be constantly taken down with never-decreasing delight in the purity of their English and the solid value of their matter. She was a mere child when she translated Niebuhr's "Greek Legends;" after which there came from her unwearying pen in rapid succession, "The Amber Witch," "The French in Algiers," an admirable and useful abridgment of Feuerbach's "Criminal Trials," a translation of Ranke's "History of Prussia," another translation from the French of M. Leon de Wailly's "Stella and Vanessa," followed by the "Village Doctor," from the original of the Countess d'Arbouville. She gave her English readers, morever, another volume of Ranke, his "Ferdinand and Maximilian," and she published, in 1854, Moltke's "Russian Campaigns of 1828-29 upon the Danube."

Important as some of these labors undoubtedly were, however, the deceased lady became most widely known through her "Letters from the Cape," published in 1864; and the "Letters from Egypt," to which country her failing health had lately banished her. These last made her name familiar in every intelligent household—describing, as they did, the comparatively novel and picturesque life of an English lady among the Fellaheen of the Lower Nile. Under sentence of death as she was, her gallant and energetic nature extracted much happiness out of her exile; and that same "afterglow of Egypt," which a famous artist has painted with so much tenderness and beauty, seemed to irradiate the closing years of her life.

Copts, Armenians, Fellaheen, and all the motley peoples of the river, spoke of her with a puzzled affection, and referred their quarrels to her whenever they could. There was a serious proposition made once, we believe, to appoint her Cadi or Judge; and the Molahs themselves hesitated to maintain that there could be any region of Mohammed's Paradise to which so just and wise a woman, albeit a Kaffir, might not, by the grace of Allah the Compassionate, finally attain. Her kindness, her courage, and her unprejudiced sympathy established her in the hearts of these Nilotic dwellers; and she truly saw a great deal of the sorrow, as well as of the simple pleasures, attending life in Egypt. She witnessed at different times an insurrection, a plague, a murrain, and, worse than any of these things, the cruel conscriptions for labor or military service which disgrace the Egyptian rule and impoverish its subjects. She was always, to the extent of her power, on the side of the poor peasants, of whom she spoke well both in her "Letters," and in conversation with those travellers who visited her on their voyage up and down the river. Many a hut upon its bank will be saddened by the news that "El Sitti" is no more.

Protest of the Tory Lords Against the Irish Church Bill.

The following is the protest which was entered against the third reading of the Irish Church bill:—

Dissentient 1. Because this bill, for the first time since the foundation of the British monarch, introduces, so far as Ireland is concerned, the principle, unrecognized in any other country in Europe, of an entire severance of the State from the support of any and every form of religious worship.

2. Because the adoption of this principle with regard to Ireland cannot but give great encouragement to the designs of those who desire its extension to every part of the United Kingdom.

3. Because it is a violent stretch of the power of Parliament to resume a grant made by itself in perpetuity; still more to confiscate property held by long prescription, and by a title independent of Parliament.

4. Because if this principle be well founded as regards private property, it is still more so with regard to that which has been solemnly set apart for the purposes of religion and the service of Almighty God.

5. Because the legislation attempted in this bill tends to shake confidence in all property, and especially that which rests upon a Parliamentary title, heretofore considered as the most unassailable of all.

6. Because it is impossible to place a church, disestablished and disendowed, and bound together only by the tie of a voluntary association, on a footing of equality with the perfect organization of the Church of Rome, whereby, especially in Ireland, the laity are made completely subservient to the priesthood, the priests to the bishops, and the bishops themselves are subject to the uncontrolled authority of a foreign potentate.

7. Because this bill will be felt as a grievous injustice by the Protestants of Ireland, who, through their Irish Parliament, surrendered their political independence by a treaty, the fundamental condition of which was the greater security of the Protestant establishment.

8. Because, while this measure will tend to alienate those who have hitherto been the firmest supporters of the British throne and British connection, so far from conciliating, much less satisfying, it will only stimulate to fresh demands that large portion of the Roman Catholic population of Ireland which looks forward to ulterior and very different objects, and, above all, to ultimate emancipation from the control of the British Legislature.

The protest was signed by 47 members of the House of Lords.

THE CONTINENT.

King William and Bismark.

Among other gossip from Berlin, we hear that the King of Prussia, who has just gone to Ems, was strongly advised by his medical advisers to try Carlsbad this year. The King, however, objected to try a visit to any place situated in Austria. The third anniversary of the victory of Sadowa occurred a few days ago, but the King of Prussia prohibited every public celebration, so as to avoid giving offense to any of the armies defeated in 1866. Many changes have taken place in Germany as a result of that victory, and others are still in progress, but the first act of that important transformation appears drawing to a close, a design being attributed to Count Bismark to divest himself of the duties of Prussian Premier, and to retain solely the Chancellorship of the North German Confederation. On several previous occasions the Count has taken refuge on his paternal estate in Pomerania from the intruding visits of foreign diplomatists, and from the pressure of too multifarious occupations. The state of his health may, no doubt, have required relaxation, but this time his departure for Varzin has acquired an unusual amount of importance from the intention which is attributed to him of leaving the eight Prussian Ministers to draw up their bills, and produce them in the Prussian Chambers without his guidance or powerful support. There may be some truth in this rumor. Count Bismark said in Parliament, a few months ago, it was no easy matter to grind with those eight millstones. Count Bismark's two sons, whose recent exclusion to England caused a report that they were about to enter the University of Oxford, are going into the army. One joins a cavalry regiment at Bonn, the other a cavalry regiment at Hanover.

Prussian Crisis—Dispute about the Finances.

The conflict between the Prussian Government and the deputies on the financial question is still the principal subject of conversation in political circles at Berlin. It seems to be quite decided that Count Bismark will be absent from his place in the Cabinet during the whole of the ensuing parliamentary session, and the Liberals will certainly not be more tractable in face of a Cabinet led by such uncompromising reactionists as Count Eulenberg and Herr von Muller. Already the absence of the Premier has, it is said, been taken advantage of by the reactionary element in the Ministry to make a very unpopular appointment—that of Count Stolberg as President of Silesia. The Count is President of the upper house at Berlin, and is notorious for his bitter antipathy to liberal ideas. The only member of the Cabinet who seems disposed to assume a conciliatory attitude towards the opposition is the Minister of Finance, Herr von der Heydt, who, it is said, proposes to get over the financial difficulty by the original expedient of dividing the budget into two parts—one of "necessary expenditure," and the other of "useful expenditure." The first part is to contain only such charges as are indispensable for carrying on the Government, and, when this is passed, the Chamber will be called upon to give a decision on the other Ministerial proposals, which, though represented as conducive to the welfare of the country, are not matters of absolute necessity.

The French Crisis—Resignation of the Ministry.

Immediately after reading the Emperor's message to the Legislative Body, M. Rouher drove to St. Cloud, where a council was summoned, and tendered his resignation, together with that of his colleagues. It is said that the ex-Minister of State meant at once to start for Carlsbad to remain there a month, and that on his return he will be made President of the Senate. Vague as were some of the concessions made by the Emperor, they cannot be said to have been unfavorably received by the public when taken in connection with the fact that M. Rouher and his friends are not to be charged to carry out the reforms as was the case with those of the 19th of January. The announcements in the *Journal Officiel* took people by surprise, especially the prorogation of the Chamber, which has not finished the verification of returns. There was a short and stormy sitting. M. Jules Favre stood up and condemned the prorogation in the harshest terms, and President Schneider explained that the Chamber could not go on without Ministers, and the Ministers' bench was empty and melancholy to look at. After a violent altercation the Chamber broke up, and will remain closed till some time after the second of August, for which date the Senate stands convoked. And thus in the space of fourteen days a remarkable constitutional revolution has been set on foot by the threatened interpellation which upset M. Rouher. There was a meeting of the 116 deputies at the Grand Hotel which lasted about ten minutes. M. de Dalmas proposed a letter of thanks, but discreetly withdrew his proposal when he saw how it was received. M. Chevandier de Valdrome proposed that the interpellation should be withdrawn, and this was carried almost unanimously, as the meeting was fully aware that the resignation of Ministers had been accepted. M. Segris said that the interpellation should be preserved in the archives of the Chambers as a proof of the power of Parliament, and M. Emile Ollivier proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, M. de Valdrome, after which the meeting separated.

Freedom of the French Press.

A Paris journal, the *Reforme*, appeared on the 14th with a blank space on its outer page, which was to have been occupied by a political article. The article was headed "The Two Anniversaries," and it drew a comparison between the 14th July, 1789, and the 2d December, 1851. At the last moment, however, the printer formally refused to print it, and hence the blank space.

The French Finances.

A return issued by the Ministry of Finance shows the indirect revenue for the first half of 1869 to have amounted to 636,600,000 francs, being an increase of 19,675,000 francs on the corresponding period in 1868, and of 35,254,000 francs on 1867. The real augmentation on last year is about three millions more than that above stated, as 1868 profited by an additional day in consequence of being leap year. The amount of direct taxes paid was 283,520,000 francs; as the total assessment for the year under that head is 573,239,000 francs, 289,709,000 francs remain to be recovered.

The Suez Canal.

The Suez Canal will be opened throughout to navigation on the 17th of November, 1869, with the depth of water eight metres. On the occasion of the inauguration merchant vessels and those belonging to various governments, presenting themselves at the two extremities of the canal, viz., at "Port Said" and "Suez," on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th of November, will be exempt from all dues.

From November 21, conformably with article seventeen of the Act of Concession, the rate of passage through the canal will be fixed at ten francs a head for passengers, and per ton according to the legal tonnage measure of the respective nations. The administration will publish shortly regulations for the navigation of the canal, comprising rates of pilotage, towage, &c.

The New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Cotton quiet; 150 bales sold at 34c. Flour dull, but unchanged; sales of 6500 barrels. Wheat steady; sales of 67,000 bush. No. 1 at $1·59; No. 2 at $1·52@1·54; amber Southern at $1·70. Corn easier; sales of 43,000 bush. mixed Western at $1·08@1·13; yellow Western, $1·13½@1·14. Oats dull and lower; sales of 10,000 bush. Western at 80c. Whisky firm at 75c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess, $33·12½@33·25. Lard steady. Whisky quiet at $1·71.

The Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—Cotton quiet and steady at 34c. Flour quiet and steady, the scarcity of stock restricting business; Howard street superfine, $5·75@6; do. extra, $6@7·25; do. family, $7·75@9; City Mills superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·50@7·50; do. family, $8@10·50; Western superfine, $5·50@6; do. extra, $6@7; do. family $7·50@8. Wheat dull; prime to choice red, $1·50@1·60; white, $1·60@1·80. Corn dull; prime white, $1·10@1·12; yellow, $1·10@1·12. Oats dull at 63@67c. for new. Mess Pork firm at $34. Bacon active and advancing; rib sides, 18½@19c.; clear do., 19½@19¾c.; shoulders, 15½@16c. Hams, 23@24c. Lard firm at 19½@20c. Whisky firm at $1·15.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Proposed Transfer of General Canby to Mississippi—Affairs in Japan—The Anti-Rent Troubles.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proposed Transfer of General Canby to Mississippi.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—A Government official writes from Richmond, Va., that General Canby has received a letter from General Sherman asking him if he would like to be transferred to Mississippi. General Sherman intimates to General Canby that it is the President's desire that he (Canby) should go to Mississippi until after the election in that State is held. Should General Canby consent to the transfer, General McDowell will be sent to Virginia.

The Iron-clad Oath in Virginia.

It is understood that General Sherman has instructed General Canby that he is to take no action in the matter of administering the iron-clad test oath to the members elect of the Virginia Legislature until the matter shall have been considered in Cabinet.

The Mechanical Bureaus of the Treasury Department.

The efforts made to consolidate the Printing and Binding Division of the Treasury Departmena with the Stationery Division have failed, the Secretary having decided to retain Mr. J. Fred Myers at the head of the former division, deeming it best for the interests of the department.

Senator Morton's Scheme.

Senator Morton will renew his financial bill next session, and will also support a measure of universal amnesty the moment the fifteenth amendment is a fixed fact.

Affairs in Japan.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Navy Department is in receipt of official despatches from Admiral Rowan, giving an interesting account of affairs in Japan up to the 27th of June.

The Japanese Parliament was in session, and earnestly discussing the best mode of getting rid of foreigners, and clearing their country of them. It is dangerous and unsafe for Europeans to travel without a guard.

The rebel Enomoto still holds out at Hakodadi, with eight hundred or a thousand men, against the whole power of the Mikado. His vessels of war had lately had a desperate fight with the Stonewall and other vessels belonging to the Mikado, in which fight Enomoto lost both his vessels, after a contest of two hours. Enomoto's men well know that their heads will fall as soon as they are captured, and consequently they will fight to the last man.

Before leaving Shanghai for Yokohama the Admiral gave the Chinese an opportunity of judging of American strength in the Asiatic waters by the men from the flagship in battalion drill, under charge of Lieut.-Commander Roby D. Evans. The battalion numbered 350 men uniformed. They made a fine display when drawn up in line of battle, and the Admiral declares they drilled and marched like regulars. The newspapers were extravagant in their compliments.

At Kobi the Admiral gave permission to several of the officers of the flagship to visit Osaki, one of the largest cities in Japan. The Tycoon's palace at Osaka was at one time considered to be the strongest fortified place in the East, but during the late war the Mikado's demonstrations against the palace forced the Tycoon to evacuate, which he did in good order, but burned everything as he went. The palace is built of granite, surrounded by a deep moat, and comfortably accommodates seventy-five thousand men.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Grand Army of the Republic in Maine.

BATH, Maine, July 29.—The semi-annual meeting of the Department of Maine, Grand Army of the Republic, assembled with Post Sedgwick here yesterday afternoon. The attendance was not large. General George L. Beal, Grand Commander, presided. The reports of officers represent the order in a prosperous condition throughout the State. The new and greatly improved ritual of the order, recently adopted, was introduced yesterday afternoon, and was received with much favor. To-day the encampment will make an excursion to the seashore as the guests of Post Sedgwick.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Anti-Rent Troubles.

ALBANY, July 29.—The Attorney-General has rendered an opinion that all exemptions to members of the National Guards, in the laws of 1867, are still in full force and unrepealed. The officers who went to the scene of the anti-rent outrages to serve warrants yesterday, simply notified the parties that they were wanted in court on Friday.

The Weather at the Sea-side.

The following was the state of the weather at the sea-side at 9 o'clock this morning:—

Cape May, S. W., cloudy, 70.
Atlantic City, E., cloudy, 68.
Long Branch, S. W., cloudy, 69.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 29—A. M.—Consols for money, 93⅛, and for account, 93⅛. U. S. 5-20s, 83¼. Erie, 19¼; Illinois Central, 96¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 23⅝.

LIVERPOOL, July 29—A. M.—Cotton steady; sales of 10,000 bales. Red Wheat 9s. 2d.

LONDON, July 29—A. M.—Linseed Oil, £31. 5s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, July 29—P. M.—Consols 93⅛ for money and account; U. S. 5-20s quiet and steady at 83; Erie, 19¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 29—P. M.—Cotton unchanged; Cheese, 62s.; Turpentine, 27s.

HAVRE, July 29—P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady on the spot and afloat.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, July 29, 1869.

The applications for loans at the banks to-day are quite numerous, and nearly all manage to meet the demands of their customers on call loans, though some few are, or represent themselves to be, wanting in means to be liberal. It is a fortunate circumstance, however, that when money is in active demand, in preparation for the fall trade, currency should be in ample abundance in the open market for all who are disposed or able to pay the price of accommodation. At the banks call loans are made at 6@8 per cent., according to securities offered, but in the open market discounts range between 8@12 per cent. for the best mercantile paper in the market, the average figure being fully 10 per cent.

Gold opened weak this morning at 135¼, but subsequently advanced to 136, declining to 135¾ before noon. The transactions here are light.

Government securities are quiet, but prices are generally strong under the influence of the usual Government purchases.

The activity noted in the stock market for several days past has somewhat subsided, and prices were not so strong.

State and City loans were inactive.

Reading Railroad was in fair request, but prices were weak, closing at 49¾. Pennsylvania Railroad fell off ¾, selling at 56¾. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad changed hands at 30½@31, b. o., and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56½. 42 was offered for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 14½ for Catawissa Railroad common, and 37½ for the preferred stock.

Canal shares attracted but little attention. 37¾ was bid for Lehigh Navigation, and 20¼ for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

Coal shares were dull.

In Bank stocks the only transaction was in Kentucky at 85.

Passenger Railway shares were neglected.

—The following is a statement of the earnings of the Kansas Pacific Railway for the month of June. During the month the extreme rains and floods interrupted travel for six days. Notwithstanding that interruption, the business was exceedingly good:—

Gross receipts	$188,417·58
" expenses	112,915·20
Net profits	$75,510·38
Amount income in April	124,622·88
" " May	114,175·69
Earnings since April	$314,309·95

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

200 sh Reading RR. 49¼

FIRST BOARD.

$100 City 6s, Old	95	300 sh Read R.	1s. b30 49¾
$300 C & Am 6s, 89	93½	300 do	c. 49·69
$1000 Pa R 2 m	97	200 do	1s. 49¾
$600 City 6s, New	1s. 100¾	200 do	49¾
	cash	100 do	c 49¾
$3000 Leh V R	1s. lots 94¾	200 do	1s. 49·44
		100 do	49¾
$3500 Leh Con Ln	1s 80	2200 do	1s. 49·44
5 sh Bk of Ky	84½	100 do Monday	49·44
96 sh Penna R	1s. 56¾	200 do	49¾
20 do	1s 56¾	20 do	1s. 49·44
200 sh Ph & E	1s. b60. 31	100 sh McClintock O	¾
100 do	30¾	42 sh Leh Val R	85. 56¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 122@122¼; do. 1862, 123⅝@124⅛; do. 1864, 122⅛@122½; do. 1865, 122¼@122½; do. 1865, new, 120⅝@121⅛; do. 1867, new, 121@121¼; do. 1868, 120¾@120⅞; do. 5s, 10-40s, 111⅝@112⅛; U. S. 20 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 108⅞@109⅛; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾; Gold, 135¾@136; Silver, 129½@131½.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 122⅝@122⅞; 5-20s of 1862, 124@124¼; do., 1864, 122⅜@122½; do., Nov., 1865, 122⅜@122⅝; do., July, 1865, 121@121⅜; do., 1867, 121¼@121⅝; do., 1868, 121@121¼; 10-40s, 112@112¼; Pacifics, 109@109¾. Gold, 135¾.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	211¾	Pacific M. S	83⅞
Ph. and Rea. R.	99¾	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	76
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	105¼	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	86½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	107¾	Adams Express	60
Chi. and N. W. com.	79½	Wells, Fargo	22¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	93½	Gold	136
Chi. and R. I. R.	113⅜	Market dull.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	153		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, July 29.—The Flour market remains quiet, and in the absence of any demand for shipment only a few hundred barrels were taken by the local trade at $5@5·50 for superfine; $5·50@5·75 for extras; $6·25@7·50 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $6·25@7 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $6·75@7·75 for Ohio do. do.; and $8·50@10·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $6·12½@6·25 ₱ bbl.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat market, but not much activity. Sales of 2000 bushels old and new Pennsylvania and Delaware red at $1·50@1·60; and 600 bushels California at $1·75. Rye is unchanged; 500 bushels Western sold at $1·35. The receipts of Corn are light, and the demand has fallen off. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at $1·16@1·17, and 3000 bushels Western mixed at $1·12@1·15. Oats are dull and prices have an upward tendency. Sales of Western at 75c., and Pennsylvania at 74c., and new Delaware and Maryland at 58@60c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is scarce and may be quoted at $1·17@1·20 ₱ gallon.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 29.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....71 | 11 A. M.....82 | 2 P. M.....85

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, NewYork, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Barque E. Fresto, Scott, Bremen, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Gazelle, Cole, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr J. Parker, Kelly, Harwichport, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr F. Hazzard, Mayo, Chatham, do.
Schr Sophie Ann, Baker, Provincetown, do.
Barge M. A. Brady, Hewitt, New York, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Havre-de-Grace, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Baltimore, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer W. Whildin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Louie F. Smith, Crie, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr Clara Sawyer, Sawyer, 3 days from New Haven, in ballast to J. E. Bazley.
Schr Daylight, Blake, 10 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Louisa Frazier, Steelman, 5 days from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Alex. Young, Young, from Salem.
Schr Vrale, Mason, from Boston.
Schr W. F. Garrison, Morris, from Boston.
Schr M. E. Jones, Jones, from Norfolk.
Schr M. L. Vankirk, Walker, 4 days from Quincy Point, with stone to captain.
Schr George and Mary, Lord, 3 days from Rondout, with ice to captain.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., July 27.—Barque Caledonia, from Philadelphia for St. John, N. B., and one schooner went to sea to-day. Several coal loaded vessels remain at the Breakwater. Wind SW. LABAN L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Sanspareil, McAlpin, 32 days from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 23th inst. lat. 41 52, long 64 02.
Ship Persia, Beck, for Philadelphia, sailed from Alicante 6th inst.
Ship Williams, Cole, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 15th inst.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York yesterday.
Barque Mexican, from —— for Philadelphia, was spoken 25th inst. lat. 40 50, long 68 10.
Barque Omni, Dannevig, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 15th inst.
Barque Gyda, Lovold, hence, at Swinemunde 14th inst.
Barque Maria Margaretha, Deters, hence, at Swinemunde 15th inst.
Schrs C. S. Watson, Adams, hence for Nantucket, and J. J. Little, Little, hence for Lynn, at New York yesterday.
Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 27th inst.
Schr A. G. Grace, Gilchrist, hence, at Boston 27th inst.
Schr May Morn, Stetson, hence, at Bath 26th inst.
Schr Joseph Hay, Hathaway, hence, at Providence 27th instant.
Schr Eagle, Chase, hence, at Baker's Landing 26th inst.
Schr Ruth Halsey, Perry, hence, at Pawtucket 27th inst.
Schrs Granite State, hence for Portland; Pathway, from Newburyport for Philadelphia; and Maggie Van Dusen, from Danversport for do., at Holmes' Hole P. M. 26th inst.
Schr Fly, Carter, hence, at East Greenwich 25th inst.
Schr Charm, Studley, hence, at Bath 25th inst.
Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, hence, at Fall River 25th inst.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE

The Thirty-fourth Annual Commencement.

The Institution Within and Without.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Historic Associations.

EASTON, Pa., July 28.—The staid town of Easton has enough of bygone associations to keep its name from historic obscurity. In the colonial times it was a place of note, whither the "lone, poor Indian" smoked the pipe of peace, or dug up the tomahawk and screeched out amid these echoing hills his war-whoop of savage hate. When the Indians, one hundred and twenty years ago, desolated the northern counties of Pennsylvania, and butchered all whom they could capture, the little village of Easton was thronged with the fugitive families seeking a city of refuge. Here the stalwart yeomen of Pennsylvania stood side by side with their brave comrades of New Jersey, and swept back forever the murderous hordes. Here often the braves gathered in solemn councils; upon these hills were spoken their words of untaught eloquence; in this valley the Governors of the Keystone State and the Jersey Blues gave wampum, trinkets, and fire-water for many tracts now tilled in fertile farms.

Civilization has already done much to develop the latent powers of this section, and many interesting pages might be written of its achievements. In these commendations Lafayette College would bear a proud name. Not only has it been an educational society of acknowledged power, but, as well, it has developed a spirit of missionary enterprise throughout this neighborhood, already hallowed by the labors of self-sacrificing men. In the vivid words of the late Dr. Brainerd, "David Brainerd was but twenty years of age when he preached at the forks of the Delaware in Indian wigwams, and his whole life's work was done at thirty." The main station of Count Zinzendorf was but twelve miles distant, and from the college cupola can be seen the little village of Nazareth, where Whitefield laid the foundations of an orphan asylum. This was afterwards completed by the Moravians for their Theological Seminary; but it is still known as the "Whitefield House."

Animated by the same religious spirit, Lafayette College has furnished to the Christian ministry a very large proportion of its graduates, and the influence of the Brainerd Society is seen in the number of devoted men who have consecrated themselves to the work of foreign missions. One of them was a native Hindoo, Ishwari Das, who returned to India and recently received two prizes from the Government for essays relating to some reforms proposed by the authorities. Those two missionaries, alike beloved and honored, Messrs. Janvier and Loewenthall, whose cruel deaths are so well remembered, were students at Lafayette. Mr. Loewenthall, who was the son of a Jewish Rabbi in Poland, had for his room-mate while at Lafayette the Rev. Victor Herschell, one of five sons of a Jewish Rabbi in Germany, all of whom became ministers of the Gospel. It is a further coincidence in the history of these two Israelites, that about the same time the former was murdered in India, the latter also sealed his testimony to the faith in blood, having perished in the massacre at Jamaica, where he was the pastor of a church gathered largely by his missionary labors. "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church."

The College Buildings.

The first edifice erected for the use of the college in 1832 is now being entirely remodelled. A wing, fifty by sixty feet, has been added, containing a fire-proof museum of natural history, provided with a gallery, thus furnishing a large wall surface for the display of the collections. In its two upper stories are rooms for a botanical collection, for the operations in the department of experimental and mechanical philosophy and for a display of models of machinery. This is connected with the old building by a tower eighty feet high, with a Norman turret, to accommodate the bell of the college. All the windows are being furnished with dark brown hoods and bases of iron, and a French roof surmounts the entire structure, thus removing the antiquated air of the old building. Several of the smaller rooms are to be united to form a reading room, and an enlargement made of the meagre accommodations heretofore had. The walls are of brick, and will be rough-cast to correspond with the main building. The quoins are of freestone from Connecticut.

During the past year brick dormitories for students have been erected of three and four stories in height, 42 by 55 feet. They have been named from early trustees of the college, as General John Hare Powel, Matthew Newkirk, and Alfred Martien. In the one named after the latter gentleman are temporary accommodations for the Civil Engineering department. The Jenks Chemical Hall contains the cabinets of minerals, fossils, and shells, and the room appropriated to the Students' Natural History Society; it was visited by many yesterday. The building has its name from Col. Barton H. Jenks, of Philadelphia, who bore the principal cost of its construction, which amounts to $26,000. On the first floor, the tyros in chemistry have their workshop, and execute the delicate operations of quantitative analysis. In the main hall the citizens in winter gather one evening weekly to hear the learned lectures given by the Faculty and others to popularize science. The very extensive herbarium, including the herbarium of the State of Pennsylvania, collected by Professor Porter, is here stored, available for practical applications in the study of botany.

North of this, and on the crest of the hill, stands the Astronomical Observatory lately erected, and now occupied by Dr. Coffin in the instruction of classes studying astronomy and natural philosophy. It is constructed wholly of dark blue limestone brought from the Bushkill quarries, and is about sixty feet in front by fifty-two in depth. It contains a tower and two transit rooms, with a lecture-room attached. The tower is surmounted by a revolving dome. The massive stone pillar on which the telescope is to rest is based on the solid rock; its height is thirty-two feet. The lecture-room in the rear is furnished with cases for the philosophical apparatus. This building in its complete form, including the telescope that is now mounted within its walls, is the gift of one of the Faculty, Dr. Traill Green, of Easton. This most appropriate inscription is placed over its entrance:—"The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth His handiwork."

It is hoped that at an early day the corner-stone of the new library building will be laid on the college grounds; and it is designed to erect a structure worthy of its purposes. The college is now in the possession of eight residences for professors, all on the fine bluff facing the town, and another handsome cottage will soon be completed for the use of Professor Walling, of the Engineer school. Two-thirds of these dwellings have been erected within the past three years, under the able administration of President Cattell. It is a pleasure to add that nearly all the funds needed for the completion of these late improvements have been contributed by citizens of Pennsylvania.

The College Grounds.

During the past year, the services of Donald G. Mitchell, Esq. ("Ike Marvel"), have been secured to superintend such improvements in landscape-gardening as may be found desirable, and not unreasonably expensive. Nature has done much for the college in the way of magnificent scenery; but art and taste have only now been evoked to prune off exercescences and develop its beauties. While the institution was in its swaddling clothes, the strictest regard to utility could be justified, but now that it has attained its majority, and added acre upon acre, and building to building, the eye and hand of the artist must be had to harmonize the structures and their surroundings.

Based upon a topographical survey by the students, Mr. Mitchell has laid out winding drives and walks with an intelligent regard both to picturesque views and to convenience of access. The steep old wooden steps up the college hill are to be replaced by winding walks, zigzag in direction, and so comfortable for walkers that even "Ike Marvel" himself would be tempted away from his cosy "Reveries of a Bachelor" on the hill to mingle with the beautiful young ladies of Easton.

Ornamental trees, shrubberies, and well-trained hedges will give a unity and massiveness of effect, while permitting the most pleasing groupings of objects in harmony with each individual view. Another commencement will witness these improvements fairly carried out, and the students will daily see with the eye the practical embodiment of the theoretic aesthetics.

The Junior and Sophomore classes in the Engineering Department have this term, under the directions of Professor Walling, made an elaborate and exact topographical survey of the College Hill. The surface of the entire grounds and all the heterogeneous buildings belonging to the institution are carefully portrayed, even to the minutest details. Upon the map of this survey contour lines are drawn to every single foot of change in level, every tree and bush, every fence, wall, and hedge, are painstakingly located, with a fidelity to nature as wonderful as that of the Flemish and Chinese schools of art.

The regular engineering class also made a preliminary survey—more properly, perhaps, a reconnoisance—for a railroad from Easton to the thriving village of Nazareth, ten miles northwest. The whole country there is hilly, rugged, and uneven, with pebbles varying in size from a boy's marble to huge boulders of thousands of tons, thus calling into practice all the rules of theory and developing tactual skill in the surmounting of obstacles. The future terms of this class will witness the extension and completion of this work upon the same methods that practical engineers employ in actual construction. The curves are required to be staked and the grades established with a strict regard to the most judicious economy not at variance with the utility, safety, and efficiency of the finished road. Plans of bridges, tunnels, and viaducts, as demanded by the route, are to be planned, and practical estimates of cost furnished. Similar surveys for water works and other engineering operations are embraced within the engineering course, which, theoretically and practically, is unexcelled throughout the world. And this is a fair instance of the general course of teaching pursued in the Lafayette scientific schools.

Professorial Doings.

Despite the arduous duties of the Professor's life, the able gentlemen who fill the chairs of Lafayette College somehow find time to perform other labors, which alone would seem to be enough for ordinary men. Their pastime in leisure hours is used to excellent effect in producing standard works of science and literature, and the enumeration of some of them may be of interest:—Professor Coleman has recently added to the works already published by him on Biblical Literature, "Prelacy and Ritualism," published by Lippincott. Professor March's little book for school uses, entitled the "Parser and Analyzer," has just appeared from Harpers' press. Professor Walling is engaged in completing maps constructed from topographical surveys, made under his own direction, of the States of Iowa, Illinois, and New York, in addition to monograms on "Atomic Forces." Professor Jas. H. Coffin, L.L.D., has prepared, under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institute, a second edition of his work on "Atmospheric Movements," extending his calculations through the Southern Hemisphere. He has just completed a pamphlet of the "Track of the Comet of 1860," published by request of the American Association for the advancement of Science. Professor Bloombergh is occupied with a "Grammar of the French Language," constructed with special reference to its philological elements. Professor Osborn, during the past season, has issued "The Metallurgy of Iron," a work based on the English work of Overman on iron. Professor Hitchcock is engaged on a geological survey of the State of New Hampshire, under the authority of the Assembly.

At the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, an appropriation was made of $6000 for the prospective publication of the botanical survey of the State, long ago undertaken and now largely accomplished by Professor Thomas C. Porter. This gentleman for twenty-five years past has been earnestly prosecuting this work, and further collections to complete his explorations will be continued under the auspices of the college. When completed, the work will be illustrated with drawings of all rare plants found in our State, and will be a contribution of great value to science, embracing, as it will, an elaborate description of the entire flora, the forest trees, the grasses, the weeds injurious to all crops, with observations on their geographical range and economic value. It was at the request of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences that the Legislature thus endorsed the work. Professor Burrowes has resigned, and returns to

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the Pacific coast, to fulfil his long cherished desire of adding to the flourishing college founded by him in San Francisco the institution of a theological seminary; each of these being the first of the kind attempted in the Pacific States. Hon. H. H. Haight, Governor of California, is the leading trustee of this new educational enterprise.

Growth of the College.

The official statistics of the attendance of students exhibit a great increase within the past four years. The following table shows this growth:—

	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.
Resident graduates	3	3	—	—
Under graduates:—				
Seniors	13	17	11	11
Juniors	21	19	21	13
Sophomores	51	31	27	18
Freshmen	57	58	42	22
Totals	145	128	101	64

Of these, 102 are from Pennsylvania and 16 from New Jersey. The territory from which the students are drawn this year embraces sixteen States.

A feature of the past year's studies, in addition to the completed organizations of the engineering corps and the mining corps, is the series of excursions which took place this spring. One was made to the Bessemer Steel Works at Harrisburg, and others to the copper mines of Hunterdon county, N. J., to the Franklinite ore mines in the north of that State, to the Old Tunnel Coal Mines in Carbon county. A week's tour was also made among the establishments for the working of metals along the line of travel between New York and Albany. During the past month a donation of $25,000 has been given by one of the trustees, Thomas Beaver, Esq., of Haddonfield, having special reference to the chair of Geology, held by Professor Chas. H. Hitchcock.

In the absence of President Cattell in Europe, examining the routine and equipments of the leading polytechnic institutions of the continent, the general charge of the college is committed to Professors Coffin and Green, the latter supervising the scientific department.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Annual Commencement.

The Commencement day dawned cloudless and sweet-scented to those who were about to sever the hearty ties of good-fellowship and affection formed within the college walls. The sunshine must have seemed a bright promise of happier days, and a great clearing up of morbid fancies in overworked brains. The First Presbyterian Church was thronged at an early hour, the charmingly-habited young ladies forming, as usual, a good majority of the audience. The procession of dignitaries was formed at the foot of the college hill, and marched through the leading streets to the church.

In the absence of Rev. W. C. Cattell, D. D., the esteemed and accomplished President of Lafayette, the exercises of the Commencement were presided over by Rev. Dr. Lyman Coleman, Professor of Latin, who discharged his duties with fitting dignity.

Governor Pollock read the following resolutions of the Alumni Association:—

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty, in His Divine Providence, to raise many new and firm friends for our Alma Mater; and, whereas, their munificent gifts of money, apparatus, and influence have placed old Lafayette upon an equal footing with the best in the land; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the highest expression of gratitude fails to express the thanks due from the Alumni to the President and those Professors who, by a devotion of their talents and private property, and a noble forgetfulness of self, carried the college triumphantly through its season of adversity.

Resolved, That our highest esteem and warmest thanks are due and are hereby tendered to those who have so munificently endowed the college.

Signed—David Tully, Clark Salmon, C. M. Sitgreaves, H. T. Lee, Robert Kennedy, committee.

The following was the order of exercises:—

Music. Prayer, Rev. Dr. Nassau. Music. Honorary Oration, Latin Salutatory, George E. Jones, Fannettsburg. Oration, "The True Ambition," Thomas D. Logan, Pittsburg. Music. Oration, "Prophets of Freedom," Robert E. James, Sunbury. Oration, "Tota Natura in Minimis," Woodruff McKnight, Pittsburg. Oration, "The Fine Arts Against the Spirit of the Age," Frank W. Stewart, Easton. Music. Oration, "Humanity Sweeps Onward," A. Clarkson Fulton, Chanceford. Oration, "The Wars of Nature," Robert A. Sebring, Jersey Shore. Oration, "Original Thinking," James C. Russell, Bedford.

Oration—"Undeveloped Genius;" H. D. McKnight, Pittsburg.

Oration—"Modern Civilization the Child of Antiquity;" Silas W. De Witt, Harmony, N. J.

Oration—"False Civilization;" James Hume Smith, Lower Chanceford.

PRIZES CONFERRED.

Master's Orations—"Has Litteras," by J. Whitfield Wood, editor of the Easton *Free Press*.

"Hidden Source of Progress," by Rev. Leighton W. Eckard, Missionary to China.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

Honorary Oration—"The Weather," with the Valedictory Addresses, Walter Q. Scott, Washington, D. C.

The Mathematical Prize was awarded by Dr. Green to John J. Hardy, of St. Clair, Pa., Junior Class, for three years superiority in those branches. It consisted of a $20 gold medal.

The Towler Prize, for proficiency in English Philology, was given to Geo. E. Jones, and consisted of a set of Duyckinck's Cyclopedia of American Literature, and Bacon's works, five volumes, bound in Russia.

The Astronomical Prize of $30 in gold was not awarded this year, there being no successful competitor.

The whole exercises were creditable and entertaining, evincing careful and thoughtful preparation. The graduates received hearty greetings of applause, and numerous choice bouquets. To the credit of all be it said, a pure tone of religious sentiment animated many of the addresses.

The degrees were conferred as follows. That of Bachelor of Arts upon the following students, who had completed the full classical course of the college:—

Silas Wright De Witt, Harmony, N. J.
A. Clarkson Fulton, Chanceford, York county.
Robert Evan James, Sunbury.
George Edward Jones, Fannettsburg.
Thomas Dale Logan, Pittsburg.
James C. Russell, Bedford.
Walter Quincy Scott, Washington, D. C.
Robert Alpheus Sebring, Jersey Shore.
Frank Wells Stewart, Easton.

That of Bachelor of Science upon those who had finished their respective courses in the Pardee Scientific Department:—

Woodruff McKnight, Pittsburg.
James Hume Smith, Chanceford.
Harmar Denny McKnight, Pittsburg.

That of Master of Arts was conferred, in course, upon these graduates of three years standing:—

Adolph F. Bechdolt, Carversville Institute.
Rev. John C. Clyde, Washington, Iowa.
Rev. L. W. Eckard, Missionary (elect) to China.
George T. Keller, Easton, Pa.
Wm. McKenzie, Conshohocken, Pa.
James Whitfield Wood, editor *Free Press*, Easton.

Also upon

Rev. Nathaniel McFetridge, Oil City, class of 1864.

Professor Charles B. Vastine, M. D., Medical College, St. Louis, Missouri.

The Board of Trustees, at the morning session before the commencement, conferred the following honorary degrees:—

That of "Doctor of Philosophy" upon Professor Charles H. Hitchcock, State Geologist of New Hampshire, and lecturer in the Pardee course.

That of "Master of Arts" upon Rev. Francis R. S. Hunsicker of Carversville, Pa.; Rev. Edward R. Blyden, Professor of Ancient Languages in Monrovia College, Liberia; A. C. Newpher of Lancaster County Normal School; George R. Kaercher, Pottsville, Pa.

No Doctorates of Divinity were conferred.

Thomas D. Logan discoursed pleasantly of "The True Ambition." He said:—

The desire for the attainment of excellence is a heaven-appointed feeling, and is not blameworthy. Few men start out in life without the determination to do something for mankind, but many fail. What is the cause? Mistakes in regard to a proper calling are not, for although a man succeeds best in that for which he is pre-eminently fitted, yet a faithful performance of the duties of any profession will insure some degree of success. It is not a mistake in regard to the field of labor. It is a mistaken ambition which causes so many failures. A desire for honor without labor is the false ambition. The true ambition prompts to desire ultimate success only through the faithful performance of present duties. It is a noble feeling, which is worthy to be cherished by every true man. The American scholar should possess it. He must devote his labors to the eradication of ignorance before he attempts to advance further the standard of science. Here is work which must be performed by patriotic scholars. Since there is so much to be done, let no one fold his arms and wait for some immortal abstraction to visit him. Let each work for the amelioration of his fellow-men, and then he will be guided by the true ambition; let him live for mankind, and when he dies it can be said of him, as of Brutus, "*This was a man.*"

The valedictory, by William Q. Scott, of Washington city, was an eloquent address, and was chastely spoken:—

Citizens of Easton:—On the brow of the hill that looks down upon desert-bound Damascus, bedecked with the bewildering beauty of the lovely valley encircled by the Abana and Pharpar, the dazzling streams that leap from the rocky sides of lofty Lebanon, the False Prophet reined his steed and exclaimed, "Man can enter but one Paradise! I will not enter this one below, lest I should have none above." With less extravagance, yet with equal delight, we have gazed from yonder hill over the enchanting vale embraced by the wedded waters of our silvery streams. And gladly, too, under the evening shadows, we have descended the muse-favored hill to be refreshed by a cheery welcome to the hearts whose warm good-will welded them to ours in loving unison, and the homes where the delightful amenities of fireside friendship became doubly pleasant when adorned with the graces of beauty and refined by the vigor of intelligence. In this parting hour, when the melodies of merry music and the fragrance of beautiful flowers are so strangely mingled with the sad words of separation, there comes the full sense of the joys we had when the sweet courtesies of the evening circle were added to our daily feast at the Castalian fountain of yonder academic shades. And when in the future we rest by the wayside, our eyes will fondly turn to this scene of our delightful stay, and our memories will love to linger on the happy hours of our life with you. The union of hands which began our friendship is to-day forever broken, but the union of hearts which grew therefrom is a spiritual unity wider than space and more lasting than time. And now we beg you to accept the grateful offering we bring of hearty thanks for your kindly deeds, and to follow our footsteps in the future, forgiving the faults and remembering the virtues of the class which now bids you a hesitating farewell.

Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees:—We are strangers to each other, yet the sons of Lafayette cannot but revere her guardians. We exult with you in the magnified power and expanding fame of our Alma Mater. Founded on the eternal rock, Christ Jesus, her power is more permanent than the everlasting hill whereon she stands. God is the sum and centre of all science. May He be your wisdom in the device, and your power in the execution, of ever-growing and ever-greater schemes for dear old Lafayette. Her multiplying facilities for disciplining the leaders of American progress give earnest of the coming day when your fostering care shall have widened the way and supplied the means for that mastery of the principles of every science which finds their addition and convergence in Him who is their sum and centre. God bless you in your exalted and exalting labor of developing into stupendous power and perfect symmetry this world-regenerating institution; for it springs from the eternal rock, a fountain of life to a dying world.

Mr. Chairman: We miss to-day our beloved President; but though an ocean separate us, an unseen bond unitesus, and our spirits commune with voices more quick and silent than the electric thrills. He animates us all. With double spirited power he has breathed a new life into our Alma Mater, and now with bounding pulse and elastic leap she speeds swiftly to the front in the race of glory. With a personal magnetism he has drawn a growing patronage from every quarter of the land, and with wise counsel has controlled the conflicting elements of college life. His Midas hand has touched with golden beauty all appliance. The Muses will love to dwell amid the enchanting scene devised for your Parnassian height. No narrow bounds may circumscribe our Alma Mater, for the eagle eye of her royal guardian looks down from a world-encircling view, and scans the radiations of her influence to the outer bounds of space and time. Her sons have already heralded her name in every continent, and her President now demands tribute from the intellectual treasures of both hemispheres. Wherever he may be this day, we know that his spirit is at this hour hovering here; and to that felt though unseen presence the Class of '69 now bids an affectionate—Farewell!

Gentlemen of the Faculty:—What shall I say to you? Year by year successive classes acknowledge the completeness of your instructions and speak the parting words. Yet this ever-recurring separation is ever new. The bonds that bind us are strengthened by the daily intercourse of years, and the occasion that separates us is powerless to sever the unity of our spirits. Let the merry music and fragrant flowers heighten the gladness of this gala-day in other hearts than ours; for we are sad in this closing hour of our intimate communion with the beloved instructors to whose laborious care and kindly counsels and patient indulgence we owe so much. There comes, too, a penetrating sense of what you must feel the task to be of training up leaders of society, the Church, and the State; of showing them where and how to delve deep into the mines of the truth, of developing and disciplining their minds, teaching them how to teach themselves—how to think and act when confronted by the ever-multiplying problems of human life. Humanity, enslaved by ignorance and polluted by sin, struggling for the freedom of truth and the purity of virtue, cries loudly to you and your noble brotherhood. God bless you in your high endeavors to develop heroes for humanity, and send them forth with the conquering arms of truth to break the shackles of the enslaved, and, with a pure philanthropy to reform the vicious. May these high aims be ever sought, and the memory of their beloved instructors be tenderly cherished, by those whose voices now mingle in the last word we fondly and regretfully utter—farewell.

Students of Lafayette:—With other feelings and other thoughts than you now experience, you will soon stand where we now are. Let your hearts, then, tell you how keenly we realize the loss of your constant fellowship in the united labors and pleasures of successive sessions. And thoughts like ours will then come crowding thickly up for utterance. If there be one thought more than another that now struggles for full utterance to you, it is that you apprehend what, and where, and whence, and how, and for what you are. The philosophy of immortal life is involved in that apprehension. Do not use text-books as reservoirs of knowledge. They are gymnastic apparatus. Think, and respect your own thoughts. For you, for the world, they are better, even if they be poorer than the thoughts of the books. Be disciplined, not stuffed. The glutton-grown cormorant sweeps his low flight over the ocean's surface, and crams his craw with any food; but the keen-eyed eagle selects his prey, and with wide wings leaps up to the heights of heaven. We leave you with the parting prayer that God may grant to each of you the high hopes and glory, the working activities of an heroic Christian manhood. Students of Lafayette, farewell.

Classmates:—Two-thirds of our number are wanting to-day. Strange fortune! Years ago their hands were joined with ours as with lifted eyes and heaving hearts we struggled up the toilsome path whose summit we have this day reached, only to gaze in solemn silence on the ever-grander heights whose cloud-capped tops are but the footstools of ever sublimer thrones. Up other slopes they seek to scale the heights of life. Have any gone downward? Where are they? From the thresholds of the professions they seek to enter, from the merchant's open doors, from the portals of other classic walls the answers come; and our ears are filled with the eager words of hope and triumphant progress, or listen to the subdued story of serious struggling, or catch the low murmurs of doubts, disappointments, and defeats. Yes, and from the unseen doors of the shadow of death, the silent voice of God tells of the classmates whose spirits have passed the dark portals of the eternal world. Do not Edelman and Helmen speak to-day of immortality with silent, thrilling eloquence? But death is nothing. It is life that has eternal solemnity. What recks it when or how we die, if we live nobly?

"Westward the star of empire takes its way."

Classmates, will not that star culminate at the American zenith? Complexity in unity is the law of highest development. That law finds its fulfillment in the physical and climatic structure of the American continent, and in the political and social constitution of her people. This is the secret of that astounding development whose highest word is progress. Come! the furious lashings of Eurocly-don are over, and the ship of state is being undergirded. She shall stun the shining Cyclades. The loins of the Church are strengthened for her world-conquering march. Freedom is a mailed warrior armed to the teeth. His massive limbs are strong with struggling. A living, leaping age invites our vigor. With hopeful hearts undaunted by defeat, with mighty wills making disaster discipline, let us live and labor for the good of man! Up with the light of the Gospel of God! Out with the sword of the Spirit of Truth! and the desperate demons of darkness flee, and the severed head of Error falls! O my classmates! God give us all to share the rich rewards of that immortal victory whose triumphal peau shall be the heaven-quivering chorus of the high hallelujahs and holy hosannas of the angels and saints of God! Classmates—Farewell!

At the conclusion of the commencement exercises an alumni dinner was given to the trustees, faculty, and invited guests. The company marched in procession to the lecture-room of the German Reformed Church, escorted by the graduating class, and four long tables there covered with delicacies were quickly surrounded. The ladies of Easton were the hospitable providers, and they liberally served all the good things on hand. After a decorous attention had been given to these viands, the company all joined in singing Psalm 122, in grateful remembrance of blessings received. This old anthem, that for a hundred years past has been sung in this country on similar occasions, was given with a hearty congregational fervor as distinct from a scientific quartette performance as a dead frog galvanized is from a pestering blue-bottle fly in the climes of Jersey.

Governor Pollock, President of the Board of Trustees, on their behalf then welcomed all to the day's festivities. He did not desire to inflict a speech upon them; but he could not refrain from giving vent to their rejoicings at the prosperous condition of Lafayette. He desired to remember the beloved President Cattell in his absence, and asked Dr. Green to respond on his behalf.

Dr. Green, in answer, read a letter lately received from President Cattell, tendering his hearty good wishes for the prosperity of the institution, and referring to the noteworthy fact that throughout Europe it is acknowledged that the United States excels in engineering and mechanical science.

Professor March, in answer to a call, responded upon the subject of Culture in English Literature. Professor Porter returned the thanks of the Faculty to the Board of Trustees in acknowledgment of the hearty co-operation they had always received from them in the discharge of their duties.

President Henry Coppee, LL. D., of Lehigh University, was introduced as the representative of sister institutions of the land. He appropriately referred to the mutual and friendly relations of these two institutions of learning; and, in conclusion, he offered a toast expressive of the company's hearty appreciation of the kind hospitality of the ladies of Easton.

James C. Moffatt, D.D., as a representative both of the Theological Seminary and of the College at Princeton, alluded to his own professoral life in the halls of Lafayette thirty years ago, and recalled pleasant reminiscences of those days.

Rev. Dr. Hammill, of Lawrenceville, N. J., spoke briefly in response to the toast, "High School Education."

William E. Barber, of the class of 1840, spoke on behalf of the Alumni, he being the oldest graduate present. James Penny Boyd, of the Philadelphia Press, a member of the decennial class, was called upon in behalf of his class, mates. William Kennedy, Editor of the Carlisle *Volunteer*, class of 1857, paid a glowing tribute to the character and labors of President Cattell, which was enthusiastically received. Woodruff McKnight fittingly acknowledged the complimentary toast given to the class of the day. Colonel J. Ross Snowden paid a marked compliment to the graduating class, and especially referred to the eloquent valedictory of the morning. In conclusion, Robert McKnight, of Pittsburg, spoke briefly.

The evening was devoted to a levee and visitors' reception at the residence of Prof. Traill Green, LL. D., Dean of the Pardee Scientific Department. His spacious parlors were thronged for several hours, and the hospitable attentions of the citizens and ladies of Easton formed a pleasant closing scene to the college exercises.

LAIRD.

[NOTE.—On our fifth page will be found the greater portion of Mr. Boyd's poem, which was read at the meeting of the alumni on Tuesday afternoon.—ED. EVE. TEL.]

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ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 23] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Prenis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock, and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock. Fare, including Carriage hire.....$2 25
Children " " " 1 25
Servants " " " 1 50
Season Tickets $10—Carriage hire extra.
The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
Freight received until 8½ o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at the transfer office, No. 328 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 38 North DELAWARE Avenue.
6 24 tf G. H. HUDDELL, CALVIN TAGGART.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6:30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 3 3m

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO YOURself and take the family to this cool, delightful spot.
New steamers, with every comfort, leave SOUTH Street Slip daily, every few minutes. 6 18 3m*

WINDOW SCREEN.

A GOOD THING.
IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTELS, BANKS, OFFICES, ETC.
The Patent Adjustable Window Screen
WILL FIT ANY WINDOW,
Give ventilation and light, screen from view, and exclude
FLIES, MOSQUITOES,
AND OTHER INSECTS.
For sale by Dealers in House-furnishing Goods.
THE ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREEN COMPANY, SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
6 12 stuth3m No. 623 MARKET St., Philadelphia.

1115.—HOPKINS'
HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS,
No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.
Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2 25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 60c. to $1 40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.
R. Werley Corsets, $2 50, $3 50, $4 50.
Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.
Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2 20 to $5.
Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.
Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9 50.
Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS, OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS, FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 4]

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all house hold use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
4 28 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.
William H. Moore, Samuel S. Moon, Gillies Dallett, Edwin Greble, William W. Keen, Ferdinand J. Dreer, George L. Buzby, B. A. Knight.
Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 513 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 29

SUMMER RESORTS
ATLANTIC CITY.
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Now Open for the Reception of Guests.
HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.
Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to
GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent, ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 5 2m No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN FOR GUESTS.
TERMS MODERATE.
For rooms, terms, &c., address
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.
Carl Sentz' Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 6 1 2m

THE WHITE HOUSE,
AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
located on Massachusetts avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. The bathing opposite the house is UNSURPASSED, AND THE BATHERS ARE SECURE FROM DANGER BY THE "SAFETY FLOATS" ENCLOSING THE BATHING GROUNDS! Apply to
7 2 fmw2m WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY,
GEORGE HAYDAY, Proprietor.
TERMS, $2 PER DAY.
Having enlarged the Hotel, and beautified it with a Mansard roof, the Proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that he has opened the same for the season of 1869. In returning thanks to the public for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, pledging himself to furnish all his Boarders with all the accommodations of a First-class Hotel.
Old stock Ale and choice Liquors and Wines served upon call. 6 25 3m

MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE
ALBERT BROTHERS, Proprietor.
A good Dinner, good Liquor, and a good bed for all of my friends.
Remember MOUNT VERNON COTTAGE,
7 17-1m ATLANTIC CITY.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.
The most desirable location on the island, being the nearest point to the surf.
Guests for the house will leave the cars at the United States Hotel. No Bar. 7 10 1m

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., keeps open the entire year. Situated near the BEST BATHING; large airy rooms; furnished throughout with spring beds.
Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 23 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

JOHN METZ'S
INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Purest brands of Liquors. 7 2 2m

HADDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, FOOT of NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the beach, a new house just finished, is now open.
7 2 1m SAMUEL P. HUNT, Proprietor.

WAVERLY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner ATLANTIC and DELAWARE Avenues, opposite the United States Hotel. To those seeking comfort and pleasure this house has, in its delightful shade and eligible location, advantages seldom found on the seashore. M. J. JOY,
6 25 1m Proprietress.

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of ATLANTIC and CONNECTICUT Avenues, is now open, enlarged and improved. One of the pleasantest locations on the island.
6 24 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

EVARD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Arctic,) is now open for the reception of guests.
6 24 1m T. F. WATSON, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor. Now open for the season. It has been thoroughly renovated and put into complete order. In connection with the bathing there are new bath-houses, and Captain W. Toll Street's life lines and buoys introduced for the special use of the boarders. 6 23 1m

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN. The location of this house only one hundred feet from perfectly safe and excellent bathing, together with its comforts as a First-class Hotel, make it a most desirable stopping place. For terms, apply at the Hotel, or at No. 707 Wood street, Philadelphia.
6 23 1m ROBERT L. FUREY, Lessee.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Next door to United States Hotel).
CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

KENTUCKY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors.
6 23 1m MRS. M. QUIGLEY, Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House, IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
6 23 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 23 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE), Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests. JOSEPH H. BORTON,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is Now Open, enlarged and improved. Spring beds throughout the establishment. Rooms for invalids. Terms moderate.
6 23 1m MRS. McCLEES, Proprietress.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, is Now Open for reception of guests. LEEDS & DAVIS,
6 23 1m Proprietors.

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is now open.
6 23 1m ELIAS CLEAVER, Proprietor.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms, $12 per week
6 23 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

HEWIT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open July 1, and will be kept as formerly.
A. T. HUTCHINSON,
6 23 1m Proprietress.

MAGNOLIA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., a First-class Private Boarding-house (Pennsylvania avenue), is now open for the reception of boarders.
6 23 1m A. P. COOK, Proprietress.

MANN'S COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Pennsylvania avenue), unexcelled as to location, comforts, conveniences, and the furnishing of the house, is now open for visitors. [6 23] C. C. THORN, Proprietress.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, VIRGINIA Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open.
6 23 1m JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
J. KEIM,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 136 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 23]
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

SUMMER RESORTS.
CAPE MAY.
SEWELL'S POINT FISH HOUSE.
Cold Spring Inlet, Cape May, N. J.
PLEASURE AND FISHING BOATS TO HIRE.
Meals and Refreshments served at short notice, and the best attention paid to the wants of fishing parties and visitors to the Inlet generally.
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., of the choicest brands.
H. W. FAWCETT,
7 1 1m PROPRIETOR.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.
WILL RECEIVE GUESTS on and after JUNE 24th.
Extensive alterations and additions, added to the great advantage in location which the Columbia possesses, in consequence of the tendency of Cape May improvements, enable us to promise our patrons more than ordinary satisfaction.
For Rooms, etc., address
GEORGE J. BOLTON, PROPRIETOR, or
J. H. DENNISON,
6 15 mwf 2m MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Philada.

WARNE'S MODEL COTTAGES
(Opposite the Stockton Hotel),
CAPE MAY, N. J.
A few apartments, with board, in these splendidly-constructed Cottages, can be secured on immediate application at the Cottages to H. W. FAWCETT,
6 28 1m Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.
This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors.
6 24 2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

CARR'S COTTAGE, JACKSON STREET, CAPE MAY, N. J., an entirely new and handsome hotel, just completed and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the season. Good accommodations for board, ers. [6 28 1m] FRANCIS CARR, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is NOW OPEN for the season, where the undersigned, as heretofore, will devote his whole energies to the comfort of his guests.
WILLIAM MASON,
6 28 2m Proprietor.

PARKINSON HALL, HUGHES STREET, Cape May.—First-class Private Boarding House, commanding a full view of the Stockton House and ocean.
6 28 1m Mrs. E. PARKINSON JONES, Proprietress.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE May City, N. J., now ready for visitors, and to continue open the entire year hereafter.
6 28 1m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY.—ADOLPH PROSKAUER, OF No. 222 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, MAISON DOREE, Restaurant *a la carte*, and hotel on European plan, corner of WASHINGTON and JACKSON Streets, Cape May. 6 28 1m

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Address
K. GRIFFITH, Cape May,
6 28 1m or No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LA PIERRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is now open for the season.
6 28 1m J. WIENER, Proprietor.

CAPE ISLAND.—PRIVATE BOARDING FOR FAMILIES at the FRANKLIN HOUSE.
6 28 1m MRS. H. W. GARDEN, Proprietress.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., NOW OPEN.—Large airy single and communicating rooms. Spring Beds. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 28 1m CLIFFORD & CO., Proprietors.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON Streets, Cape May, N. J., will open on the 3d of July. Terms, $15 to $16 per week.
6 28 2m HUMPHREY HUGHES, Proprietor.

SUMMER TRAVEL.
SUMMER TRAVEL
VIA
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
The most popular rout to
Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Mauch Chunk, Easton, Hazleton, Mount Carmel, Allentown, Bethlehem,
And all points in the
LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS.
Four Through Trains in connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads.
COMMODIOUS CARS, SMOOTH TRACK, FINE SCENERY, EXCELLENT HOTELS,
Are the specialties of this route.
Through Trains leave the Depot,
BERKS AND AMERICAN STREETS,
At 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., 1:45 and 5 P. M.
ELLIS CLARK,
6 30 1m General Agent
Tickets sold and baggage checked through Mann's Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

FOR LONG BRANCH,

THE REGISTRY LAW.

The Board of Aldermen Sits and Elects the Canvassers.

The first meeting of the Board of Aldermen since the Supreme Court passed upon the Registry law was held yesterday afternoon in the Chamber of Common Council.

Alderman Beitler was in the chair. The meeting having been called to order, Alderman Carpenter offered a resolution naming the place at which the Assessors shall sit, as follows:—First Ward, N. W. corner of Front and Morris streets; Second, N. W. corner of Fifth and Redwood; Third, No. 539 Queen street; Fourth, S. E. corner of South and Juniper streets; Fifth, S. E. corner of Fourth and Spruce streets; Sixth, No. 310 Cherry street; Seventh, N. E. corner of Pine and Dean sts.; Eighth, S. W. corner of Twelfth and Locust streets; Ninth, No. 1619 Market st.; Tenth, Columbia House, Broad and Arch streets; Eleventh, No. 209 Green st.; Twelfth, No. 615 North Fifth street; Thirteenth, No. 741 Spring Garden street; Fourteenth, Spring Garden Hall; Fifteenth, N. E. corner of Fifteenth and Brown streets and No. 2143 Mount Vernon street; Sixteenth, S. W. corner of Fourth and George streets; Seventeenth, N. W. corner Front and Master streets; Eighteenth, No. 522 Richmond street; Nineteenth, No. 1918 Frankford road, York street and Trenton avenue, and York street, above Sixth; Twentieth, S. E. corner of Eleventh and Girard avenue, S. W. corner of Fifteenth and Thompson streets; Twenty-first at Manayunk and Roxborough; Twenty-second, Clayton Hotel, General Wayne Hotel, Barbara Root's Hotel, Germantown, and Denat's Hotel, Chesnut Hill; Twenty-third, at Holmesburg and Bustleton; also at No. 1304 Frankford street; Twenty-fourth, at Lancaster avenue and Forty-eighth street, and Haverford road and Lancaster avenue; Twenty-fifth, Nicetown lane and Germantown road, Bridesburg, Kensington avenue, above Harrowgate lane, Frankford road and Clearfield street; Twenty-sixth, N. W. corner Sixteenth and Federal streets; Twenty-seventh, Forty-second and Market streets; Twenty-eighth, Swan Tavern, on Ridge avenue, and Germantown road and Broad street; and Broad street and Montgomery avenue.

The Board then elected canvassers for the divisions in each ward named. The Republican members of the body elected two, and the Democratic one, to act in each division—the Democrats being the third on the list:—

First Ward.—First Division—James Lockhart, George Kroll, Herman Dych; Second—Alexander Gray, John M. Cary, David Mickel; Third—Daniel Mitchell, Henry Everly, Chas. Ross; Fourth—Charles W. Zimmerman, John Garton, David Morris; Fifth—Thomas March, John Orth, ——— ———; Sixth—Alexander Sloan, Henry Q. Cobb, Patrick McLauren. Seventh—William Brown, James Hamm, I. H. Butler; Eighth—J. Bastian, E. Hughes, Robert F. Steiff; Ninth—William L. Foreman, Gilbert Jordan, Samuel Goodall; Tenth—William Trout, John Hinckle, Joseph Swift.

Second Ward—First Division—John Irvin, William Preckett, Jacob Plant; Second—James M. Moore, Crosby Sellick, James Wade; Third—William H. Stanton, William H. Gibson, William C. Kelley; Fourth—David Jameson, Isaac McKeever, Robert Hamilton; Fifth—Anthony M. Magg, James Casely, Jacob Hibbs; Sixth—D. J. Robertson, Benjamin P. Benner, John Bavington; Seventh—Jesse W. Tittermary, Thomas T. Gifford, Edward Duff; Eighth—John McAllister, Joseph Watson, Alexander Russell; Ninth—James Black, William B. Wilckres, George Daley; Tenth—Jas. Sample, Richard Tomlinson, John McGrath; Eleventh—Edward Helferty, Robert Darquess; W. B. Quigley; Twelfth—William H. Stevenson, Jeremiah Irwin, John Mawley; Thirteenth—Joseph Schooley, John G. Donnelly, Enos McCallister; Fourteenth—Ephraim Garton, John Bessellevre, Edmund Carrington; Fifteenth, James Buckley, Charles Williams, ——— ———.

Without electing canvassers for any of the other wards, the Board adjourned, to meet at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon, and thereafter to hold daily sessions until the business of the Board is completed.

The following are the Republican caucus nominees for canvassers in the wards designated:—

Fourth Ward.—First division—John Roberts, Joseph Roberts; Second—John Purtz, Samuel Butland; Third—George McMurray, William Lister; Fourth—Charles Steringer, John Hanlon; Fifth—Edward Hardy, Benjamin Thomas; Sixth—Edward Walker, Sr. Jacob Baugh; Seventh—Allen McArthur, J.C. Allen; Eighth—Michael Woods, W. H. Hutt; Ninth—Hillery Conner, Thomas Carroll; Tenth—Harry Victor, Adam Hill; Eleventh—Joseph Moore, Washington Bladen.

Fifth Ward.—First Division—James Markland, Charles Hackett; Second, William E. Murphy, Joseph N. Hackney; Third—Theodore Chandler, Joseph Gerber; Fourth—E. J. Kenny, H. S. Gilbert; Fifth—Edward C. Bonsall, Edward S. Yard; Sixth—John W. Shurtz, William Preston; Eighth—James Boland, Richard Donegan.

Sixth Ward.—First Division—Lewis B. Costa, John W. Rose; Second—Henry Smith, Sr., Samuel F. Wilson; Third—F. Schmidt, John Curtisson; Fourth—L. H. Martin, John L. Jahraus; Fifth—Isaac H. O'Harra, H. M. Dorscheimer; Sixth—Charles Newkirk, Augustus C. Freas; Seventh—Henry C. Tripple, John Barth; Eighth—Abraham Bowers, Jackson Leidy.

Seventh Ward.—First Division—D. M. Mathien, Frederick Wilson; Second—Wm. Johnson, Alexander Russell; Third—James Hebrew, Robert McConnell; Fourth—Joseph Sinex, Adam McCoy; Fifth—Robert Edmiston, David Branson; Sixth—William Bunting, Robert Bailey; Seventh—William Bell, Thomas Gibson; Eighth—James Foster, William May; Ninth—Stephen D. Shipps, Chas. Angerolt; Tenth—John Patterson, Archibald Young; Eleventh—Henry O'Neil, John Clendenning; Twelfth—Joseph Muney, John Miller; Thirteenth—John McClintock, John Kyle; Fourteenth—William Young, Thomas Shaw, Jr.

Eighth Ward.—First Division—Wm. Duffy, R. P. Johnson; Second—George A. Hopper, Wm. Keefe; Third—George W. Eckert, Alex. McConnell; Fourth—Henry I. McIntyre, Jas. E. Kryder; Fifth—B. F. Stewart, George R. Lynn; Sixth—Wm. Summers, Wm. Stiles; Seventh—Wentzel Hartman, John W. Baker. Ninth Ward.—First Division—Lambert T. Wilson, Ignatius Schnepp; Second—Jas. A. Vories, Thos. Myerss; Third—Cyrus Horne, Edwin T. Levan; Fourth—A. K. Dunkel, John Wilson; Fifth—Edward C. Markley, Fred'k Jumelle; Sixth—Samuel Copeland, Wm. Blanck; Seventh—Henry W. Thompson, Wm. Davidson; Eighth—Michael Donnelly, Wm. Patterson.

Tenth Ward.—First Division—Henry Morgan, John Hesser; Second—B. F. Bonham, William H. Morgan; Third—Jesse Simcox, George Phipps; Fourth—B. B. Jenkins, Samuel Johnson; Fifth—Charles Weakley, Henry H. Stevens; Sixth—Adam Matsinger, Charles Thompson; Seventh—Austin Long, George Kearney; Eighth—Henry Cowpland, William Young; Ninth—George C. Wilkins, G. H. Woodward; Tenth—Nicholas English, H. B. Lippincott; Eleventh—L. E. Lippincott, George A. Lewis; Twelfth—Joseph W. Tyler, F. M. Pfouts.

Eleventh Ward,—First Division—Edward Smith, S. R. Edwards; Second—Robert H. Parker, Daniel Shoemaker; Third—Thomas Robinson, George Mende; Fourth—J. S. Webster, W. B. Bailey; Fifth—John Hinkle, Lewis Buck; Sixth—W. W. Sheppard, James Porter; Seventh—John Shreeve; David Walter; Eighth—H. J. Arbuckle, Thomas W. Edwards.

Twelfth Ward.—First Division—Jacob Foster, Frank Logo; Second—William Erety, John Kirk; Third—Samuel Z. Brock, William Langebartle; Fourth—Samuel Hayhurst, T. H. Leatherbury; Fifth—Edward Newman, John Retze; Sixth—Gabriel Wolf, James Penrose; Seventh—John S. Heiss, Samuel M. Hager.

Thirteenth Ward.—First Division—Joshua Clenenon, James Heslet; Second—John C. Davis, William D. Deal; Third—Morris E. Affick, William H. Vodges; Fourth—John Murray, Thomas R. Evans; Fifth—William B. Peiper, H. H. Landis; Sixth—Linley Maples, Charles A. Field; Seventh—Thomas C. Jones, John Rose; Eighth—S. E. Hunt, H. J. Welsh.

Fourteenth Ward.—First Division—Justice Weakley, J. P. Williams; Second—Samuel S. Huff, James Patton; Third—Samuel Yarger, Edward Stiles; Fourth—John D. Connelly, D. P. Billington; Fifth—Henry A. Barber, Joseph L. Fox; Sixth—Charles H. Williams, F. S. Gartier; Seventh—George P. McLean, L. Reimer; Eighth—George J. Walton, Thomas J. Marple; Ninth—Edward Nichols, Henry Jones; Tenth—Henry Schell, James McNichol.

Fifteenth Ward.—First Division—G. W. Sailor, George Felty; Second—J. B. Moore, G. W. Irwin; Third—George W. Lustre, Charles B. Aaronson; Fourth—Benjamin Sharp, Jonathan Collum; Fifth—William Marks, Charles F. Taylor; Sixth—William Ralph, James D. Curry; Seventh—John Bigger, George Burlingame; Eighth—William Saybert, Christopher Steinmetz; Ninth—Thomas W. Price, Thomas B. Schriver; Tenth—Edward W. Reese, Charles W. Wood; Eleventh—Edward H. Radliff; Isaac W. Smith; Twelfth—Jonathan Brock, Frederick J. Walters; Thirteenth—John Marble, Ralph Bryan; Fourteenth—John N. Hagey, Frank Watson; Fifteenth—Isaac Williams, Lewis Bradshaw; Sixtenth—H. L. Aitken, W. C. Stevenson; Seventeenth—James McCutcheon, Arthur B. Cook; Eighteenth—John Erskine, W. H. Pettit; Nineteenth—William Charlton, Nathan Stretch.

Sixteenth Ward.—First Division—Theodore Dotter, Charles Beale; Second—Daniel Morris, Enoch Walton; Third—Mark Geisenberger, William White; Fourth—Thomas Wilson, James Wood; Fifth—William H. Middleton, Frederick Stilz; Sixth—William Siner, A. R. Lentz; Seventh—Charles Banes, Andrew W. Wright; Eighth—W. J. Gillingham, George D. Austin.

Seventeenth Ward.—First Division—Joseph Scott, Kennedy Brown; Second—George Douglass, William Myers; Third—John Shegog, William McAfee; Fourth—William Craig, George W. Painter; Fifth—Henry Koons, John S. Condy; Sixth—Charles Denny, James Beatty; Seventh—Thomas Spence, James Armstrong; Eighth—George W. Switzer, Asa C. Tomlinson; Ninth—Thomas K. Donnelly, James Gault; Tenth—Robert Munroe, John Sibson.

Eighteenth Ward.—First Division—Robert H. Newton, George McDowell; Second—Thomas Hamilton, J. Ross Kemble; Third—George C. Hugg, Robert J. Ritchie; Fourth—Joseph Swartz, Sr., Hugh Alexander; Fifth—James Whitson, John G. Baker; Sixth—George C. Boggs, Jacob Beaver; Seventh—Charles Bilhartz, Peter Pote; Eighth—William R. Gardy, Peter Cramp; Ninth—Leonard Derr, William Emmick; Tenth—Martin Cramp, William R. Turner; Eleventh—George Ristine, Martin Miller; Twelfth—Samuel Humes, Joseph Rutherford.

Nineteenth Ward.—First Division—John Stillwell, Emanuel Wolfinger; Second—Peter Kettenring, Guy B. Matlack; Third—John A. Longhrage, William T. Johnson; Fourth—William McCain, John Hickey; Fifth—Joseph Ernst, Martin Stewart; Sixth—Harry Buckley, George J. Jenkins; Seventh—Louis B. Loux, Joseph Johnson; Ninth—Adam Albright, George Taylor; Tenth—John Tweed, Theodore Hackett; Eleventh—William Rittenhouse, William Hackett; Twelfth—John Johnson, Samuel Atherholt; Thirteenth—James Henderson, James Culberson; Fourteenth—James Russell, David Duncan.

Twentieth Ward.—First Division—John G. Showaker, Jacob L. Fiss; Second—Stephen Green, John Shoemaker; Third—A. V. Zane, Charles A. Lagar; Fourth—Henry H. Henderson, Hammond E. Griffith; Fifth—B. Frank Major, Charles A. Hulse; Sixth—William B. Engleman, Theophilus Hartley; Seventh—Charles Marbacker, Joseph Culbertson; Eighth—Edmund Colsher, S. S. Kennedy; Ninth—John T. Stulb, Thomas J. Adams; Tenth—George W. Carpenter, Jr., Thomas Gilbert; Eleventh—John Mills, David Grove; Twelfth—M. M. Manley, A. H. Conway; Thirteenth—Calvin H. Test, Robert S. Garrison; Fourteenth—William Glenn, Simon T. Shugart; Fifteenth—I. Newton Tout, Maurice Hartley; Sixteenth—Joseph Vodges, Nathan L. Bailey; Seventeenth—Fletcher Hartley, J. D. Stokes; Eighteenth—Charles Sims, John S. Heritage; Nineteenth—Jesse R. B. Haines, J. R. Anderson; Twentieth—William Bartley, William McClure.

Twenty-first Ward.—First Division—Joshua Jones, John Stinson; Second—George Y. Tams, George W. Wright; Third—Timothy Clegg, Joseph Rowbotham; Fourth—James Welch, Samuel McCahen; Fifth—Ira Jones, James Frame; Sixth—Henry A. Koch, David K. Hartzel; Seventh—J. Andrew Markley, John H. Harmer; Eighth—Henry Dawson, John Stroud.

Twenty-second Ward.—First Division—M. R. Clayton, George R. Kerr; Second—Spencer Roberts, John Clapp; Third—John S. Sutton, Alexander Buchanan; Fourth—William Joyce, Edwin Markley; Fifth—Joseph A. Schaefer, John C. Lightfoot; Sixth—Thomas W. Wright, Daniel L. Keyser; Seventh—John M. Wright, Henry Berry; Eighth—John Benson, John Guyer; Ninth—William Hergesheimer, Aaron Mininger; Tenth—Charles W. Howe, Alfred C. Cooker; Eleventh—William F. Williams, Sr., A. L. Deweese.

Twenty-third Ward.—First Division—Chas. W. Stout, Robert Pattison; Second—Charles Green, Comly Gilbert, Third—James Thornton, George C. Burling; Fourth—Thomas Green, Isaac Mann; Fifth—Robt. W. Harper, Henry B. Corson; Sixth—John A. Johnson, Daniel W. Gilbert; Seventh—Jesse H. Cottman, Charles Williams; Eighth—Thomas Dungan, Joel P. Caster; Ninth—Richard Jarrett, John Cripps; Tenth—Henry Rigler, William N. Markle.

Twenty-fourth Ward.—First Division—Henry A. Pfeil, Thomas H. Parke; Second—Thomas S. Halloway, G. W. Morad; Third—Joshua Wallen, E. K. Croat; Fourth—Theodore M. Wiltberger, B. F. Stokes; Fifth—John H. Moore, Thomas Turner, Sr.; Sixth—John Alexander, James Gordon; Seventh—Samuel Pepper, David Goucher; Eighth—Robert B. Burrows, Evan Jones; Ninth—Samuel Wynn, Thos. Thomas; Tenth—Thos. Fry, Joseph Williams; Eleventh—Morris Stringfield, W. J. Sloan; Twelfth—Thompson Hains, Sr., Joseph Trout; Thirteenth—John Halliwell, Thomas Burrows; Fourteenth—George C. Kooken, W. H. Siddall.

Twenty-fifth Ward.—First Division—Michael Kerbaugh, William Harding; Second—Samuel Lentz, Sr., William Embrey; Third—William E. Gentry, John Grant; Fourth—John Malcom, Jacob Jacoby; Fifth—John T. Thompson, John W. Wright; Sixth—Charles Hitchcock, Sr., Edward Hitchcock; Seventh—Samuel Dingas, Jr., George Gransbach; Eighth—Simon P. Jacoby, Charles Young.

Twenty-sixth Ward.—First Division—Jacob Kessler, Samuel Phillips; Second—George Finney, William Blackwood; Third—John McDermott, John McKinley; Fourth—Michael McGrath, John Anning; Fifth—Joseph Benison, John McIntyre; Sixth—John J. McCutcheon, Robert Patterson; Seventh—John Laird, Alexander Kyle; Eighth—Robert Patton, Robert J. Beatty; Ninth—John Hunter, Thomas B. Barber; Tenth, Joseph Lyons, Joseph Stinger; Eleventh—Cornelius Dorman, Robert Walsh; Twelfth—Oliver B. Server, William Fulton; Thirteenth—Charles Bigerton, Andrew Kelly; Fourteenth—William Wilson, John McCandless; Fifteenth—John Stinger, Thomas Hollick.

Twenty-seventh Ward.—First Division—John Lane, Joseph Pritner; Second—George W. Freas, F. A. Pierson; Third—Thomas Denny, W. E. Rowan; Fourth—George Blankley, John A. Palmer; Fifth—H. Hoopes, George W. Miles; Sixth—Augustus C. Jones, William C. Smith; Seventh—H. G. O. Ramberger, D. M. Jones; Eighth—Harry Hancock, Samuel W. Ogden.

Twenty-eighth Ward.—First Division—William F. Small, Oscar Morris; Second—William Brooker, Charles Hamscher; Third—Robert T. Dugan, Charles Dowdell; Fourth—John Rehnert, W. J. P. White; Fifth—Adam Uber, Thomas Barnhurst; Sixth—Joseph Young, John Cameron; Seventh—Charles Sorber, Thomas Daabs; Eighth—Joseph Shantz, Joseph Walker.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Nicholas Lorsen was held for trial this morning by Commissioner Shields, on the charge of counterfeiting ten and thirty pound tobacco stamps. Bail was entered on behalf of defendant for $5000.

The trial of Campbell for the killing of Long was continued to-day. The testimony was closed, and was confirmatory of the evidence yesterday that there was considerable of a riot, Long interfering to rescue his son, and that stones were thrown and struck the prisoner before he shot Long. His character as a man and police officer was also testified to be very good. Under the new law, the prisoner gave evidence on his own behalf agreeing, generally with the other witnesses, but stating more particularly the circumstances of the conflict, in which, he if strangled and struck on the spine with a stone, he at last used his pistol. The case will be summed up to-morrow.

Prize Fight.

NEW YORK, July 28.—A prize fight between Dan Mahoney and Jim Brennan, in the neighborhood of Newark bay, this morning resulted in a victory of the latter on the sixth round. Time, one hour and 30 minutes.

TENNESSEE RAILROAD DISASTER.

List of Killed and Wounded.

LOUISVILLE, July 28.—The entire train and its contents, except the New Orleans sleeping car, was burned, and that was badly damaged.

The following is a list of the casualties:—

Killed—Eugene Riley, engineer; Chas. Childs, fireman; Hugh McCall, of New Orleans, passenger.

Badly wounded passengers—Mrs. H. McCall, of New Orleans; Joseph Neut, of New Orleans; H. B. Mitchell, of New Orleans; John Burt, of Columbus, Miss.; Judge Caulkins and wife, of New Orleans; J. J. Buck, of Clarksville; Seth Henderson, colored, of Memphis; C. H. Sage, of Fulton, New York; C. A. Brown, baggage master; John E. Duggan, express messenger.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED AND BRUISED.

William McCall, of New Orleans; Edward Stone, of Eufala, Ala.; Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, of Baton Rouge; W. S. Packer, of Pittsburg; J. C. Hannah, of Coffeeville, Miss.; J. C. Levy, of Holly Springs, Miss.; Miss Hollie, Michael Louderdale, W. E. Shepherd, of New Orleans; J. L. Corrill, of Stewart Station; Barton Salisbury, of ditto; two children of Judge Caulkins, of New Orleans. Train men—Samuel Leurs, sleeping-car conductor; W. D. Wray, mail agent; E. N. Boone, brakeman; C. B. Webster, brakesman.

The New Cable

NEW YORK, July 28.—The following is a copy of the correspondence between the Emperor Napoleon and the President of the United States upon the formal opening of the French cable to-day:—

PARIS, France, July 28, 1869—8:45 A. M.—To the Hon. Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.—L'Empereur des Francais au President des Etats-Unis Je suis bien aise d'inaugurer la nouvelle ligne telegraphique que relie la France a l'Amerique, en vous envoyant l'expression de mes voeux pour vous et pour la prosperite des Etats-Unis. NAPOLEON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1869.—To Count Faverney, French Charge d'Affaires, Revere House, Boston:—Herewith I send you, as requested, the President's reply to the message of the Emperor.

J. C. B. DAVIS.

"The President of the United States to the Emperor of the French:—I cordially reciprocate your good wishes, and trust that the liberal policy of the United States Government, by which this cable has been landed, may result in many such means of communication, especially between this country and its earliest ally and friend. U. S. GRANT."

TENNESSEE.

Secretary Boutwell's Letter Indorsing Stokes.

The letter from Secretary Boutwell to General W. B. Stokes, the radical candidate for Governor of Tennessee, a brief synopsis of which was given a few days ago, is as follows:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1869.—Hon. W. B. Stokes, Nashville, Tennessee.—My Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your letter relating to the political contest in Tennessee. I am greatly interested in your success, believing that the future political character and general prosperity of the State depend largely upon the continuance of the Republican party in power.

It is quite likely that Mr. Senter is receiving the support of members of the Republican party, but it is certain that he is also receiving the unanimous support of enemies of the Republican party; the enemies of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, and of the principles embodied in the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States. The interests of the loyal people of Tennessee, both white and black, especially the interests of black people, are to be promoted, and the rights of all are to be made secure by your success. The platform of the party is not so good an indication of their purpose as can be obtained from a knowledge of the political character and opinion of the men who control the party. I am sure that you, and those who are supporting you in Tennessee, will sustain the principles of the Republican party, but we have no right to expect that those who for eight years have opposed the Government and resisted measures for its reconstruction are now to yield cheerful support to the Republican party. Very truly yours,

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

The Situation Similar to that in Virginia.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 26.

Why should the administration prefer Stokes to Senter? Not because Stokes is the regular nominee of the Republican party in Tennessee, for no regular nomination was made. The convention broke up in a row after vainly seeking to harmonize, and the factions put the present ticket in the field. Not because Stokes is a better Union man than Senter, for in the beginning of the war one was as strongly implicated in the secession movement as the other. In this respect the difference between them does not amount to a row of pins. They finally sided with the loyal party of the State, and were unalterable in their attachment to it from that time forth.

The canvass in Tennessee turns upon very much the same points as that which has recently closed in Virginia. The question of removing the political disabilities of the white citizens who took part in the Rebellion is at the bottom of it. The question of negro suffrage has no vital place in it, since both factions and candidates are agreed on that point, and solicit the colored vote with equal fervor and diligence. It may, indeed, be said that the only issue of the campaign in Tennessee (a few unimportant local issues aside) is the enfranchisement of the disabled whites.

Do we understand Messrs. Boutwell and Creswell to be opposed to that? The declared policy of the Republican party is to remove all disabilities and restore to political rights and franchises as rapidly as may be compatible with the safety of the country. Such, at least, is the interpretation given to the resolution introduced by General Carl Schurz and adopted by the Chicago Convention without a dissenting voice. It is the opinion of Governor Senter that the time has come, to use his own language, "when the limitations and disabilities which have found their way into our statute-books, as the result of the war, should be abolished and removed, and the privilege of the elective franchise restored and extended, so as to embrace the mass of the adult population of the State." Ex-Governor Brownlow is of the same opinion, and no one, as is well known, was more uncompromising in withholding the suffrage, when it could not be safely granted, than he. Even General Stokes has liberalized his views since the opening of the canvass, as did Wells in Virginia, and now professes to be as ready to receive the offenders into political fellowship as Senter himself.

It seems to us, in view of these facts, that there was no occasion for the administration "to show its hand:" and that it would have been judicious policy at least to have maintained the same reserve that was practiced in the case of Virginia, where both parties were and are, or profess to be, the friends of the administration. But this comes of Gen. Grant's running off to Long Branch, and leaving his secretaries to "run the machine." Senter's friends should take this view of it. The indorsements of Boutwell and Creswell are good so far as they are personally concerned.

A NEW YORK DEFAULTER.

Where Ex-Postmaster Fowler has Spent the Last Seventeen Years—Civilizing the Savages of Tepico—Instructing an Indian King in the Arts of Peace—The Ex-Postmaster to Return to New York.

From the N. Y. Sun,

If perchance it should be your fortune to attend a public banquet, and in the noisy revelry attending the concluding hours of the feast, see the "good, generous wine" flowing like water, if you knew New York you would naturally ask, "What young man is next to be ruined by the politicians?"

Mr. Isaac V. Fowler was, seventeen years ago, Postmaster of New York, and owing to his inability to refund the United States Government moneys defalcated from the Post Office, was compelled to throw up his lucrative position and fly from the country. Since then little or nothing has been heard about him. His many friends will be glad to learn of his whereabouts, and that the genius of the man, spite of the shadow of his misfortune, shines out as conspicuously in Mexico as it did in New York.

THE EDEN OF MEXICO.

The Districto de Tepico is the Eden of Mexico. It is bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, and is separated from the State of Jalisco, which claims it, by an amphitheatre of rough mountains, the Alicas. It contains fifteen thousand square miles of the most fertile land on the face of the globe. Every flower, fruit, vegetable, shrub, plant, and tree of every zone can be grown there. No frost ever visits this region. No fertilizer is required for the soil. Its deposits of minerals are inexhaustible. There are gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal fields. The Rio Lerina spreads out into the majesty of a navigable river, as it winds its way to the ocean. This beautiful territory is ruled by Manuel Lozada. It is here that Mr. Fowler has made his home.

MR. FOWLERS' FIRST YEARS IN MEXICO.

Leaving New York, the ex-Postmaster bent his footsteps in the direction of the City of Mexico. He had not been there long before Messrs. Barron, Forbes & Co. solicited him to go to Tepico, to take charge of their cotton manufactory there. Mr. Fowler accepted. At that time it was extremely dangerous for any foreigner to venture out among the barbarian tribes of the interior of Mexico. It is a journey of fifteen hundred miles from the City of Mexico to Tepico, and every league of the distance was infested by murderous brigands, and other outlaws. Mr. Fowler, attended by an escort large enough to cope with the brigand bands by whom he was likely to be attacked, made the journey in twenty days, and arrived in the city of Tepico in September, 1860. He has resided there ever since. The cotton manufactory he found in a very poor condition, but as all the water necessary to run the mill was accessible, his first measures were to improve the power and the place. New machinery was ordered from New York, and the machinists were imported with it. The manufactory buildings, and all the out-buildings, were enlarged and improved. An elegant mansion was constructed for Mr. Fowler's use. The grounds were tastefully laid out, ornamented with trees, plants, and flowers. The natives, instead of harboring jealousy at his enterprise, industry, and taste, on the contrary made him their exemplar.

A VISIT FROM THE INDIAN KING.

Two years after Mr. Fowler's arrival in Tepico, the Indian monarch Lozada, who had heard of the innovations and improvements springing up in the Valley of Tepico, descended from his mountain home to gratify his curiosity. He was delighted. In his opinion there was no other man in the world like Mr. Fowler. He prolonged his visit, and conversed with our former postmaster about American manners, customs, laws, manufactories, &c. The American citizen and politician did not fail to impress on the Indian mind our superior strength and civilization. In a short time Mr. Fowler had no staunchier friend than Lozada, and that potentate has remained his friend ever since.

Although Tepico is within the boundary of the republic of Mexico, yet it has acknowledged no other authority than that of Lozada for the last fifteen years. It is true that several attempts have been made to dethrone him, but all have been unsuccessful. He has already repulsed five large armies sent against him. His mode of operation has been to permit his enemies to pass midway through a series of narrow barrancas, and then surround them in the defiles, let his savages loose upon them, and instruct them to spare no one. Nature's barriers are his strongest bulwarks, separating him, his territory and people, from the payment of all rent and taxes to the republic of Mexico. He levies no taxes upon his people. Theft is punished with death, and there are consequently few thieves.

THE EX-POSTMASTER'S INFLUENCE IN TEPICO.

The changes which have been wrought in Tepico through the civilized and humane influence of Mr. Fowler are wonderful to contemplate; and more, he has secured the regards and respect of Lozada and his powerful people for the United States and its citizens. He encouraged Lozada to resist the encroachments of the Mexican Government. In another year, Isaac V. Fowler will say good-by to his Tepico friends, to Lozada, all of the famed and once infamous district, and return to New York city.

That Jubilee.

The London *Spectator*, in commenting on the Boston Jubilee, says:—

There is a curious sort of simplicity, however, in this yearning of the American mind for mere scale—a simplicity which almost looks like a natural result of psychological causes beyond the reach of any caprice or accident of misformed taste. The quaint pride which the Americans have always shown in the great scale of their political life, in the immense areas of their States, in the volume of their mighty rivers, in the vast square-mileage of their lakes, even in the enormous dimensions of their catastrophes, when some huge Mississippi steamer, racing till its boiler grows red-hot, suddenly discharges its great human freight into the air and stream, or, dismaller still, one of the bloodiest of human battle-fields remains covered with its tens of thousands of slain and mutilated combatants—this quaint pride in cumulative effects, whether of a joyful or a harrowing kind, must surely have in it some trace of that gigantesque sort of worship which almost always marked Asiatic religions (for example, Hindoo mythologies, which represent gods as churning the ocean with a pole millions of miles in height), and which disappeared only in the closely-compressed life of Western Europe. There is, indeed, the same element in Scandinavian mythology, with its mighty Thor-hammer; and the American Indian legends of the powers of nature, some of which Longfellow has so picturesquely painted, contain a very similar element, which has filtered apparently into the American imagination, and given rise to this curious craving for symbolic demonstrations of human greatness. We suspect there is much more of real psychological analogy between the Asiatic attempt to build a tower that might scale the skies on the plains of Shinar, and this American attempt to peal forth a sort of musical thunder of human liberty and peace at that centre of the world, Boston, Massachusetts, than our Yankee friends would at all admit.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....4 53 | MOON RISES.....10 31
SUN SETS.....7 19 | HIGH WATER.....6 51

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Europa	Glasgow	New York	July 16
C. of Cork	Liverpool	New York via Hal	July 17
Bellona	London	New York	July 17
Ohio	Southampton	Baltimore	July 17
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York via Bos	July 20
Hermann	Southampton	New York	July 20
Erin	Liverpool	New York	July 21
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	July 21
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	July 24
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 24
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	July 23

FOR EUROPE.

Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	July 29
Rhein	New York	Bremen	July 29
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	July 31
Columbian	New York	Glasgow	July 31
America	New York	Bremen	July 31
City of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	July 31
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 7
City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 10

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	July 29
Columbia	New York	Havana	July 29
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July 30
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	July 31
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	July 31
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	July 31

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Hornet, Gapes, Baltimore, J. W. Bacon.
Schr Helen, Carroll, Salem, Weld, Nagle & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Br. brig Ottawa, Read, from New Brandon, N. B., with grindstones to J. E. Mitchell.
Schr Access, Collyer, 4 days from James river, with lumber to J. W. Bacon.
Canal boat Auguste, Hendrickson, from Quebec, with pig iron to A. Whitney & Sons.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph,

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 29.—The following boats left here for Philadelphia this morning:—
Sallie and Ann, with stone, for Marcus Hook.
J. L. Sutton, with coal, for Wilmington.
Vindicator, with wheat to Hoffman & Kennedy.
Francis Craig, with lumber for New York.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, July 28.—Six barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.
Rudolph, with corn, for Philadelphia.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, July 28.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
A. V. Mckeel; Enterprise; Dido; Iowa; Flour City; Minnie Reppher; D. W. S. Stevens; H. S. Armstrong; Potomac; and Ironson, all with coal, for New York.
J. E. Dunham, with coal, for Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, July 29.—The barge Libbie Breed, with guano, left this morning for Baltimore.
Wasp, with coal, for New York. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship N. Mosher, Mosher, hence, at Flushing 15th inst.
Ship Wm. Cummings, Miller, entered out at Liverpool 13th inst. for New Orleans.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Norfolk 26th inst.
Barque Ada Carter, Kenny, 10 days from Matanzas, at New York 27th inst. June 14, on the outward passage from Philadelphia, John Wilson, a seaman, fell from the upper topsail yard, fracturing his left leg and right frontal bone; went in hospital, but now on board convalescent.
Barque Lepanto, Bell, hence, at London 13th inst.
Brig Abby Ellen, Orcutt, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 26th inst.
Brig Wenonah, Smith, from Weymouth, N. S., for Philadelphia, which put into Portland 24th inst. for repairs, struck on a sunken rock and sprung a leak; would discharge.
Brig Waredale, hence, at Bath 24th inst.
Schrs Reading RR. No. 48, Alexander, Lizzie Raymond, and John Cockford, hence, at Norwich 26th inst.
Schrs J. F. Youman, Gildersleeve, from Providence, and Lizzie, Frambes, from Horton's Point, both for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 27th inst.
Schr Mary Ella, Thomas, hence, at Portsmouth, N. H., 28th inst.
Schr Ralph Souder, Cresby, hence, at Portsmouth, N. H., 26th inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 40, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 23d inst.
Schrs J. B. Austin, Davis, from Boston, and L. Bell, Baylis, and Henry Herbert, Manson, from Port Jefferson, all for Philadelphia, at New York 27th inst.
Schrs E. M. Pennell, Mitchell; M. S Hathaway, Cole; and J. Paine, Rich, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 27th inst.
Schr R. C. Whilden, hence for an Eastern port, with coal, was ashore on Squan Beach, N. J., 27th inst. The Coast Wrecking Co. have sent assistance to her.
Schr Wm. Bement, Penny, for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 24th inst., from Richmond, Me.
Schr Kate Walker, Warren, hence, at Bangor 24th inst.
Schr L. H. Woodbury, Woodbury, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bangor 24th inst.
Schr Ethan Allen, Blake, hence, at Bath 24th inst.
Schr Eva May, Richards, hence, at Salem 26th inst.
Schr Ianthe, Close, hence, at Norfolk 26th inst.
Schr J. M. Stookley, Kelly, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 27th in

Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1869.

GRANT AND NAPOLEON.

THE new ocean cable is formally opened by an exchange of communications between the Emperor of the French and the President of the United States. The brevity of this correspondence brings into prominence the official title used by Napoleon. Imitating Louis Philippe, he is not called Emperor of France, as other European monarchs are called Kings, Queens, Czars, or Emperors of their respective dominions, but styles himself "the Emperor of the French," in consonance with the idea that this phrase implies a recognition of the fact that he derives authority from the consent of the people, instead of the "divine right" upon which other thrones are theoretically based. Frenchmen, in losing the substance of self-government, are loth to part with the shadow; and Napoleon can well afford to amuse them with a name indicating that he is merely the embodiment of their will, at a moment when, after exercising absolute personal authority for years, he is devising plans to surrender, in compliance with the late demand for reform, the least possible amount of this authority consistent with the maintenance of his dynasty. Our Ulysses, following the example of his predecessors, calls himself "the President of the United States." The fact that Presidential power does emanate from the people is so palpable that nobody has ever seriously proposed the imitation of the French flummery which would be involved in a change of the official title of our Executive to the President of the Unionists, or the Americans, or the citizens of the United States. Having the reality here of creating, deposing, controlling, checking, and impeaching Presidents at will, we do not care for an empty and false verbal acknowledgment, which is valuable only as a specimen of Executive politeness.

The Emperor gracefully transmits the expression of his "good wishes" for the President and for "the prosperity of the United States." The depth and sincerity of this feeling may well be doubted. The English journals allege that in the most troublous period of our national difficulties Napoleon zealously urged the British Government to unite with him in the formal and complete recognition of the Confederacy as an independent power, and he was as prompt as our English cousins in granting to the Rebels belligerent rights. His involvement in the visionary scheme of establishing a new empire in Mexico strengthened his desire to promote the disseveration of the Union, and the great defeat of his imperial life followed close upon the heels of the suppression of the Rebellion. It is a part of the history of the country that Grant, after crushing treason in the South, was resolutely determined to put forth his best exertions to drive imperialism from our sister republic. He fully shared Sheridan's opinion that the invasion of Mexico grew out of, and formed part of, the secession movement, and that the work of the Union armies would not be completed until this extreme southwestern wing of the grand conspiracy against republican institutions was demolished. Napoleon can scarcely have forgotten Grant's influence in the agitation which compelled him to beat an ignominious retreat, and if it has been forgiven, the Emperor deserves more credit for capacity to ignore old injuries than he generally receives. It is his apparent interest, however, to cultivate friendly relations with this country, and he has perhaps made up his mind to adopt this policy. America is one of the best purchasers of French fashions, wines, and brandies, and American tourists are the most liberal patrons of the Parisian hotels, restaurants, theatres, and stores. Napoleon's subjects can easily grow rich by trading with us; and they have nothing to gain and everything to lose by a passage at arms. If he regards America from this point of view, he may, after all, desire our prosperity, in the confident expectation that a large percentage of the surplus cash of this country will find its way into French pockets.

The answer of the President is appropriate and diplomatic. Good wishes are reciprocated, an allusion is made to the friendship displayed by a Bourbon monarch in the Revolutionary era; but the delicate point raised by the construction of the new cable is pressed directly upon the attention of the Emperor, by the expression of the hope that "the liberal policy of the United States, pursuant to which this cable has been landed, may result in many such means of communication" between this country and France. As the matter now stands, the United States have been completely outwitted in the ocean cable business, and placed entirely at the mercy of rival foreign nations. France has followed the example of Great Britain in securing the control of both ends of the line of the new cable. An obscure island seems to have been left as a solitary relic of the French possessions on the North Atlantic coast for the express purpose of giving France advantages similar to those now enjoyed by her neighbor across the channel. America can use both lines just so long as foreign nations wish her to do so, but not one instant longer. Nor is this the worst of the arrangement. In case of war France and England could continue to enjoy the advantages of their cable telegrams, while we would be deprived of this privilege. Their Governments could be promptly informed of the movements occurring on our coast, while we would be kept ignorant of the progress of events in Europe. Instead of the new cable furnishing a partial remedy for the advantages enjoyed by Great Britain, which she was so prompt to improve on a memorable occasion, the difficulty is now intensified, and we are at the mercy of both the leading nations of Western Europe. The new cable should have had one terminus on a well-known point on the American shore, instead of being landed on an adjacent island, and our authorities should earnestly endeavor to have this whole cable telegram business reconstructed on equitable principles.

TWO HEATHEN BISHOPS.

IT is sometimes urged by persons connected with particular religious denominations that the outside world has nothing whatever to do with their internal affairs, their private quarrels, and the factional contests that bring them into disagreeable prominence before the public. They claim the right to fight it it out among themselves, like the Kilkenny cats, and affect to consider the criticism of newspapers in particular as impertinent, more especially if such criticisms fail to see any great fundamental principles involved in these squabbles, but rather look upon them as exhibitions of bad temper, obstinacy, and unchristian illiberality, that are anything but creditable to the professed ministers of the Gospel of Peace. This is a very serious mistake. The public generally, Christian or infidel, Jew or Gentile, has an interest in every religious denomination, which cannot be set aside, and every religious denomination has a direct responsibility to the public. The various churches wield a moral influence in the community that they themselves are eager to take advantage of at all times; and even those who take no thought of religion for its own sake are willing to contribute to its support and to outwardly give it countenance, because of the benefits that are supposed to be conferred by churches, clergymen, and all the appliances of religious systems in restraining the evil tendencies of mankind, and in aiding the civil law by inculcating principles of obedience and rectitude. A church is a city set upon a hill, that cannot be hid; and every person who professes religion, and especially every clergyman who makes it the business of his life to teach and preach it, assumes responsibilities not only to God, but to mankind, at large that cannot be thrown off on occasion.

An exhibition of malice, or uncharitableness, or meanness, or bad temper on the part of a politician, a lawyer, or any other layman, exerts a bad influence only in a general way, and it generally finds plenty who are ready to reprove or denounce. When a clergyman, however, makes a discreditable exhibition of himself, a direct injury is done to the cause of religion and good morals; his example is made an excuse for the shortcomings of others who have not assumed his responsibilities, the enemies of Christianity are encouraged, the wicked rejoice, and the Church is brought into just contempt. A contest is now being carried on between two bishops of the Episcopal Church in this country that cannot fail to pain those who know what the influence of that Church might be if it was not destroyed by internal dissentions, oftentimes about matters of no practical importance, and that might easily be arranged if both factions were willing to exercise a little Christian forbearance and charity towards each other. It seems that Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois, has a leaning towards ritualism which is not in accordance with the ideas of a goodly number of the flock of which he is shepherd. Not content, however, with holding the High-Church views which he does, he has commenced an active crusade against the Low-Church party, proposing to crush it out *vi et armis*. A Rev. Mr. Cheney, of Chicago, has been indicted and put on trial before an ecclesiastical court for omitting certain words in the church service which he, in company with a great number of others, believes to be unscriptural. Mr. Cheney believed or professed to believe that the Court was "packed" to ensure his conviction whether or no, and claiming that he was not allowed a fair trial, he appealed to the civil courts and obtained an injunction to stay proceedings, which leaves that matter in a situation that can scarcely be considered as satisfactory to either party.

The belligerent Whitehouse, not satisfied with supervising his own ecclesiastical dominions, has turned his attention to the adjoining diocese of Kentucky. Assistant Bishop Cummins, of that diocese, some time since preached a sermon in Trinity Church, Chicago, in which he alluded in severe terms to the ritualistic tendencies of the day. These remarks Bishop Whitehouse assumed to be personal, and he consequently isued an edict forbidding Cummins henceforth from preaching in Illinois. In defiance of this prohibition, Bishop Cummins accepted an invitation to preach a second time in Trinity Church, and this drew forth an indignant protest from Bishop Whitehouse, in which a great deal of, what it would be putting it mild to call, bad language was used; and the epistle winds up, as is usual in such cases, with an asseveration of purity of motives, a desire for peace, and an appeal to the Almighty, which to a disinterested outsider must seem a little bordering on the blasphemous.

Now in what do these two Bishops differ from the heathens? in what are they superior to the ungodly multitudes that sneer at religion and revile at holiness? What kind of an example do these men who claim to be priests of the Most High God set to the young men and women under their spiritual guardianship, who ought to be able to look to them as examples of godly life?

Whatever right there is in the case appears to be on the side of Cummins, as there is no law of the Church that permits Whitehouse to interdict his preaching in Illinois if he chooses to. At the same time there is no occasion for him to go there; and his determination to preach in spite of the injunction put upon him seems to be for the mere purpose of setting Whitehouse at defiance. According to the direct letter of the law he has a right to do this, and if he were called by his duties as a Christian minister he would be justified in every respect; but if he goes merely to stir up dissension, he places himself immediately on the level of his antagonist.

These two church functionaries are not disputing about any essential principle of the Christian religion; but their heathenish squabble is based upon trivialities that are scarcely worth the serious consideration of sensible persons. A little gentlemanly good feeling, not to speak of Christian charity, patience, and long-suffering, which are inculcated in the book that both profess to take for their guide, might easily bring about a reconciliation; but the old Adam appears to have the ascendancy just at this moment, and the New Testament being thrown aside, they drop the courtesies of civilized life and put themselves on a level with the untutored savages, with whom revenge and hatred are virtues. When the bishops of the Christian Church fall by the ears, it is certainly time for impartial outsiders to make themselves heard in the way of protest, and the impartial lookers-on at this quarrel cannot but pronounce it disgraceful in every way to both parties.

THE CUBAN SUCCESSES.

WHATEVER action the United States authorities may be compelled to take in suppressing filibustering expeditions, the Cuban revolutionists are assured of the sympathies and moral support of the nation. The recognition of the United States will undoubtedly be accorded to them as soon as it can be shown that they have an organized government, and that they have fairly broken the Spanish authority in the island. The news which is published to-day from Cuba is encouraging, as it shows that the patriots are steadily gaining upon their antagonists, and that there is a fair promise that ere long they will gain the upper hand. Several fights have taken place, in which the Cubans were victorious, and it is well known that the Spanish forces are seriously weakened by sickness and by dissensions in their own ranks. The Governor-General has as much as he can do to manage his volunteers, who threaten to turn upon him as they did upon Dulce, and who are incensed at the idea of being forced to take the field, where they will have less opportunity to dictate terms to their commanders. The troubles of Spain, too, will prevent reinforcements of any extent from being sent to Cuba at present, and every success of the patriots is therefore a permanent gain, while the victories of the Spaniards are often without any appreciable results. It has been observable of late that there has been less brag and bluster about the Spanish authorities, and the information that leaks out occasionally as to their real status represents their prospects in anything but promising. The great defect with the Cubans is that their forces are undisciplined, badly organized, and badly armed. If they could collect a respectable force in one place, under a competent leader, they might be able to win the day in one decisive battle. Any successes, however, are as encouraging to them as they are disheartening to their enemies, and, unless something unlooked for turns up to defeat them, they will scarcely fail to win the day, although the struggle may be protracted and their beautiful island made desolate by a fierce and desperate conflict.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alcoated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 824 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

☞ U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
5 12§ Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

☞ JOSE POEY,
Medico-Cirujano de la Facultad de la Habana, ha trasladado su domicilio a la calle de Green, No. 1817, donde recibe consultas de 7 a 9 de la mananay de 3 a 6 de tarde,
DR. JOSEPH POEY,
Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed to No. 1817 Green street.
Office Hours—7 to 9 A. M., 3 to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 tf

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 29

☞ VERY SUPERIOR OOLONG TEAS (Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at wholesale prices.
FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N. NINTH and
1 30stuthsm No. 1036 MARKET Street.

☞ ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery."
For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally [24 tu th f

$25,000—MOBILE, ALA.—A GENTLEman desirous of retiring from business will sell his interest in one of largest and oldest established hardware houses in Mobile, comprising one-third of the whole business. To a person wishing to engage in a lucrative business in the South, this offers an excellent opportunity. Address HARDWARE, "Evening Telegraph" office. 7 22 12t

PIANOS, ETC.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS'. PIANO-FORTES,
AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS,
with the new and beautiful
VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
J. E. GOULD,
7 24stuth3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office, No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, *clear of taxes*, from the profits of the six months ending June 30, 1869, payable on and after August 2 proximo, when the Transfer Books will be reopened.
7 21 11t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

☞ THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY, AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
On and after August 2, 1869, the Stockholders of the above Companies of July 15, 1869, are entitled to a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable at No. 111 LIBERTY Street, New York, or No. 206 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
RICHARD STOCKTON,
Treasurer.
Trenton, July 19, 1869. 7 21 11t

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer books of this company will be closed on Thursday, July 8, and reopened on FRIDAY, July 23.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.
has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in common stock on and after the 23d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 8th of July next. All payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD,
7 1 26§ Treasurer.

TO VIRCINIA SPRINGS.

THROUGH BY RAIL TO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company

Has now on sale at Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, and at the Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, THROUGH TICKETS via Washington and Gordonsville, and via Richmond and York River Line (steamer from Baltimore to West Point, thence by rail to Richmond), to

NATURAL BRIDGE, AUGUSTA, BATH ALUM
ROCKBRIDGE ALUM, HEALING, HOT,
WARM, SWEET, AND
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

EXCURSION TICKETS

To the above places, going via Washington and Gordonsville, and returning via Richmond and York River Line, are sold at No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

Passengers going via Washington leave Philadelphia daily at 11:30 P. M., arriving at White Sulphur Springs at 8:30 the following evening.

Those going via Richmond and York River Line leave Philadelphia daily, except Sunday, at 12 noon, arriving at White Sulphur Springs at same time as via Washington.

For further information, apply at Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

Baggage checked through from residences or hotels, by leaving orders at office of UNION TRANSFER COMPANY, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.
GEORGE A. DADMUN,
General Ticket Agent. 7 29 12t

LARGE SALE OF COTTAGE LOTS AT CAPE MAY, ON SATURDAY,
the 31st instant, at 4 P. M., I will sell twenty of the most desirable
COTTAGE LOTS,
with full ocean view, situated
ON GRANT STREET and BROADWAY.
Also, ONE NEW COTTAGE (furnished).
For further information apply at office of West Jersey Railroad, CAMDEN, or to the undersigned,
R. B. SWAIN,
7 29 2t* Agent, CAPE MAY.

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER,
8 2* Delanco, N. J.

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE CLOSING OUT
LAWNS,
ORGANDIES,
And Other Summer Dress Goods,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. [7 13 tf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

REMOVAL.
A. B. WARDEN,
IMPORTER OF
Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,
Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth an Chesnut Streets to
No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11thstu§

NOTICE.
DURING JULY AND AUGUST, OUR STORE WILL BE CLOSED SATURDAYS AT 3 O'CLOCK.
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
7 8 thstu1mrp JEWELLERS.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
4 29 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

CLEARING OFF THE SPRING
AND
SUMMER STOCK!

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS!
UNPARALLELED ATTRACTION!
IMMENSE ABATEMENT!
THE CASSIMERE SUITS ARE GOING!
THE DRAP D'ETE SUITS ARE GOING!
THE CHEVIOT SUITS ARE GOING!
THE TRAVELLING SUITS ARE TRAVELLING!
THE DUSTERS ARE MAKING THE DUST FLY!
THE DUCKS RUN OFF!
THE LINEN PANTS TAKE LEGS TO THEMSELVES AND RUN AWAY!
THE SUITS FOR THE SEA-SIDE GO TO THE SHORE!
SEE THE PRICES AT WHICH WE CLOSE OUR BIG STOCK.

GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

INSTRUCTION.

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY," S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE.
T. BRANTLY LANGTON, having leased the upper part of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen his School on MONDAY, September 13.
The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediate supervision of Dr. Jansen, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics.
The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial Life.
Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as above. 7 27tuthstf

RECTORY SCHOOL,
HAMDEN, CONN.
Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions, and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, $750 per annum.
The fall session begins September 7.
Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.
Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 27 2m

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AUBURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a leading New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Location for health beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address
7 27 6w CHARLES W. CUSHING.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages, in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Catalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. College opens September 16.
7 27 3m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING REmoved from No. 1234 to No. 1212 SPRUCE Street, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., and after August 25,
AT THE SCHOOL. 7 27 3m

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will
RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
7 15 thstu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal.

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.
Young men prepared for *business* or *high standing* in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 7 17 3m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown.
Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Dup's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG, 6 21 3m*

GROCERIES, ETC.

FINE TEAS
AT
LOW PRICES
Thompson Black's Son & Co.,
BROAD and CHESNUT Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

CLARET WINES.
ONE THOUSAND DOZEN
High and Medium Grade Clarets,
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, IN WOOD,
And bottled here at one-third less cost than same Wines imported in Glass.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
IMPORTERS,
S.W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,
7 1 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

NEW SPICED SALMON,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA
AND
New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
A limited amount of these Bonds, guaranteed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, is offered at
NINETY AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.
The Canal of this Company is 106 miles long. Their Railroad of the same length is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade northward from the coal regions to Western and Southern New York and the Great Lakes.
Apply at Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Office No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [7 1 1m4p
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3 19 4

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB
HERRING'S PATENT
FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., June 19, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago.
From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.
That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.
Respectfully yours,
6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

906. 906. 906.
ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
JOHN MAYER informs the public that he has lately imported an immense lot of
'HUMAN HAIR,'
He is the inventor of the best kind of Hair Work, and challenges the world to surpass it.
N. B.—The public are hereby notified that goods can only be obtained at his establishment, No. 906 ARCH street. He employs no travelli agents. All who use his name are impostors, and be dealt with according to law. 7 14 16t4p

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR.
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Keystone Flour Mills,
Nos. 9 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
7 19 rptf East of Front street.

POEM

Delivered Before the Alumni Association of Lafayette College, July 27, 1869.

BY JAMES P. BOYD, CLASS OF '59.

Greetings, my friends, in name of all
That make these places loved;
What heart refuses to recall,
And yet remains unmoved,
The thousand joys that once impregned
The generous soul of youth,
The myriad hopes that dawned and reigned
As truth unfolded truth?
A span seem all the rushing years:
'Twas yesterday we stood,
Strong in resolves, weak in our fears,
Amid the wise and good,
Who, heaven ordained, watched o'er our minds,
Taught us, and with us hoped,
Tore down from Thought the dark'ning blinds,
And Reason's portals oped.

* * * * * * *

Beyond the realm of home and parents' care
The palpitating students humbly dare
A life unknown, but which is guarded well
By faithful, honest, upright sentinel—
Men who by training early learn to know
What to withhold for good, what to bestow,
When to encourage thought, when to restrain,
How to expand that subtle substance—brain.
Their wisdom weighed, their qualities all told,
The home now offered brighter than the old,
The halls are entered, now the race begins—
Will it be run unmarr'd by petty sins?
But witness now the mighty transformation,
And see how tumbles every youth's creation:—

Grim as a confessor
He stalks to his task,
Gapes at the professor
As much as to ask:—
"Are you he that stands
In *loco parentis?*
If so, then to mischief,
My mind fully bent is;
How pleasant to ruffle
That face all suavity,
With wild antic and shuffle
Upset all that gravity!
I can't bear to be chilled
By example so frigid;
I shan't hearken to precepts
So threadbare and rigid."
This doctrine announced,
He soon learns to be sly,
And the battle that follows
Is fought with the eye.

Then feebly, firmly now, a line is drawn
Around a science ancient as the dawn
That woke on chaos. By it man is taught
How worlds are formed, how firmaments are wrought:
The sun is weighed, the planet finds a place,
The meteor's guarded in erratic race;
Seasons are counted, waves recede and flow,
Mountains are levelled, enterprises grow;
Nothing too great—it can the world unswing;
Nothing too small—it builds the watch's spring.
All power, save what Omnipotence reserves,
Obedience yields to man, his will observes.
O blessed science, key to nature's plan,
That opens all her mysteries to man!
Thus Newton, junior, with his heart elate,
On mathematics would expatiate.

But when down with *ennui*,
Or a fit of home sickness,
Dimension soon loses
Its length, breadth, and thickness.
What cares he for the moon,
How it wanes or how waxes,
For its phases and hazes,
And sharp parallaxes?
He prefers not to join
In a solar flirtation;
So, "by your leave, sir,"
Declines declination;
And though 'twere a delicate
Subject to mention,
He believes all is wrong
About right ascension.
A heart broke in pieces
Might enlist his affections,
But not black-boarded fractures
Called conical sections.
How horribly dry and
Unmeasured is the chant
About axis and angle,
Sign, tangent, and secant!
Then what sense in correcting,
With nice calculation,
That orbital freak
Yclept perturbation!
Will there ne'er be an end
To these spheres and ellipses?
How imperfect the system
That suffers eclipses!
Why fine theories spin
On the matter of light,
grow dull o'er a subject
So cheerful and bright?
The once favored science
That filled him with rapture
Loses much of its glow
In the strife for its capture.
Yet the difference is co mmon—
So common, in fact,
That without the ideal
Men seldom would act.
Without ultimate hope,
Without object or aim,
Life's heavy, cold logic
Would be limitless pain.
Dream on, then, O youth,
And murmur and toil—
The blaze will grow steady,
Let the lamp but have oil.

* * * * * *

Another view:

As that, so this its quarter stages hath;
The first decade of manhood is the year
With freshmen spent, the period of essay,
When thought's antennæ, ever busy, try
Emprise's walls, and cast about for points
To pierce the weakest, salient most to mount.
The second, sophomore, when habitude
Of business settles o'er the man, drives him
Within himself, and throws oblivion o'er
The thousand sweets which give to life a zest,
And make the prize enjoyable when gained.
The third is junior—now fruition crowns
The years well spent; a moment's leisure here
And there, remission argues from the toil
Which now its freight of consequences brings,
But woe to him who opportunity
Hath lost! The fourth decade, the senior year
Of life, upon him rushes like a stream
Whose waters, by obstruction angered, tear
Along, and to the tumult ruin add,
For him there is no ease, no quiet step
Into the tomb. The silver hair, the form
Bowed down, two-handed clinging to its staff,
Are not premonitors of death, so much
As Nemeses their vengeance glutting by
Recall of years that idleness consumed;
Who hath contentment earned by guardianship
Of self, by duties rigidly fulfilled,
By strict observance of the laws which God
Imposes, full of honors glides along
Towards the commencement of eternity.
A folding of the hands; a prayer, his speech—
The dread ordeal passes; and he stands
A graduate of the school of life.

Let us
Resolve to so pursue our course that when,
Alumni of the same great school,
Each one's diploma, sealed with Heaven's seal,
Shall bear in golden letters this:—"Well done!"

NEW YORKISMS.

From our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 29, 1869.

That traditional poor author whose brains have for so many years furnished food to remorseless publishers—and very poor *gourmands* those publishers must be—is now rejoicing. He laugheth and inviteth all his friends to drink. An association is being gotten up for his especial behoof called

The Authors' Publishing Association.

The design of it is to examine into the merits of all unpublished works written by its members, to decide which are worth publishing, and to have them published forthwith. If the book so published succeeds, the author is to receive three-fourths of the profits; if it fails, he bears no share in the loss. If this arrangement don't satisfy "Poor Author," he is an ungrateful beast, and deserves to have his brains fed upon by remorseless publishers. All the Poor Authors of New York—and their name is legion—are wishing to join this association. The fee is only ten dollars, and those among the first to join will enjoy the blessed privilege of having their books first read and pronounced upon. How many mute, inglorious M.'s and village H.'s will shell out their ten dollars, it would take the lightning calculator or the new patent adder to compute. Old White Hat Greeley is one of the trustees, or legatees, or assignees—at any rate his position is one of *ease*—connected with the movement; but the head and front of it I understand to be Mary Kyle Dallas. Mrs. Dallas is the widow of Dallas, the portrait painter (an artist of no mean merit), and is herself one of the pillars of the New York *Ledger*, where she is engaged at a salary of twenty dollars per week. She writes admirable little stories and poems, possesses a truly French fertility of invention, and considerable power in the individualization of character. These qualities are not apparent in her larger attempts at fiction, however. Knowing probably what it is to have her works refused by the remorseless publishers aforesaid, she is admirably qualified for the position which rumor assigns to her in connection with the Authors' Publishing Association. She is one of the noted literary isms of New York. Some years ago it was with infinite difficulty she could be prevailed upon to do such plain prose work as that necessary in the fashion article of a weekly paper. She was *sure* she couldn't write prose. Experience has proved since then that her prose, like most people's, pays better than her poetry, and she probably does not regret the hour when she was waited upon and importuned to become a fashion editress—a department, however, which she disdained in her flight to loftier levels.

More About Mr. Stewart.

Mr. Stewart, of whom I yesterday retailed a piece of characteristic scandal, has at length succeeded in purchasing the two stores which stand at the northeast corner of Ninth street and Broadway, and the possession of which by him was all that was necessary to make the block complete. When they have been torn down and built upon in a style uniform with the rest of his establishment, the latter will occupy the entire square included between Ninth and Tenth streets and Broadway and Fourth avenue. This is a consummation which this pious and palatial philanthropist has been devoutly wishing for years. The sale has only been effected, however, within the last day or two. Mr. Stewart was so pleased that he immediately drew a check on his cashier for a ten cent postage currency, saved four cents by getting into a car instead of one of the Broadway stages, rode down to the Fulton street prayer-meeting and stood up to be prayed for.

Central Park has become

The Suicides' Paradise.

The "rash" and "determined" people who commit the "fatal" deed have begun to discover that its cool retreats and isolated grottoes are among the most charming spots in the world to shuffle off the mortal coil in. Some weeks ago I had occasion to mention a Central Park suicide. Another one occurred there yesterday—at least it is believed to be a suicide. His body was found floating on the surface of the lake, and some sentimental poetry was discovered in his pocket-book. The idea of poetry in a pocket-book! Poetry and pocket-books are the very last things to have a connection with each other. The name and history of this last suicide remain unknown. Why don't the Park Commissioners enact a law forbidding such things?

Mrs. Stanton, in the last number of the *Revolution*, says that one reason why women ought to wear a dress identical with that of men is the

Perfect Disguise of Sex

that would ensue—a sound (or is it an unsound?) woman's argument. Let Mrs. Stanton, if she returns to New York in time, go up to Pike's Opera House any evening and determine whether Miss Lucille Western disguises her sex or not as *Satan in Paris*. Did pantaloons and a frock-coat ever disguise Dr. Mary Walker? Miss Anthony in clerical costume might possibly be taken for a dyspeptic divine; but then dyspeptic divines are so like old maids that there is no telling the difference, excepting by the cut of their clothes.

At Wallack's Theatre

there has been a mess which has resulted in the withdrawal of the Selwyn combination company. Report says that one of the managers *there*—and report don't specify whether *there* refers to Wallack's or Boston—took his revenge upon certain of the players, who put on entirely too many airs, by striking them from the payroll of the establishment. Some of the old members of Wallack's company and Miss Effie Germon have appeared in the place of these unfortunate strikists, over whom the inexorable waves of the Wallackian *regime* have closed, and New York knows 'em no more.

On Saturday afternoon

The "Champion" Palace Car,

the Wahsatch, which last week made the first through trip from California, will commence the repetition of that performance. Until its departure, it is open to the inspection of the public from ten in the morning until six at night. A crowd is always there, and the observer goes away feeling that he has been part of the way to San Francisco, and that he bears off with him a sniff of California climate.

There is some talk of starting here a company similar to the one already started in Chicago, which has for its object

The Manufacture of Alcohol

from the contents of the sewers. I hope the project will be abandoned. I have heard of whisky bringing a man to the gutter; but in this case the whisky would bring the gutter to the man.

Mr. Bergh has gained a great victory, which is no other than

The Disentombment of a Live Cat.

As late as nine days ago some workmen, while constructing the iron front of a new building at No. 49 Walker street, a cat, for no other reason than the satisfaction of feminine curiosity (it was not a tom-cat), crawled into the hollow part of the iron girder that formed the base of the front. Once ensconced, she found it impossible to get out again, and the workmen built on, heedless of her cries. The Berghian detectives, however, are ubiquitous. The news—or rather the mews—of the cat came to their ears; they took the matter to court; and there it was decided that the cat must be liberated even though it became necessary to tear down the entire front of the building. This alternative was not necessary, however. A small portion only was removed, and when puss was found her ninth life was found all but ready to depart. She was at once taken to Mr. Bergh's headquarters, where, under proper restoratives she recovered, and subsequently gave birth to an interesting family of kittens. Mr. Bergh could not restrain his tears. He has had a large quantity of feculent tirades poured upon him by a venal press, but I hope this act will immortalize him, or at least save him from all further *purr*-sicut abuse.

ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

SUMMER CLOTHING OF ALL KINDS.—*A large assortment selling rapidly, but replenished daily. New, fresh, and fashionable,* SUPERIOR TO ANY READY-MADE STOCK IN PHILADELPHIA *in style, fit, and make, and sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

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On easiest possible terms, by
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JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

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ALTERATIONS ABOUT TO BE COMMENCED ON OUR BUILDINGS,
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The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

GRIFFITH—JARVIS.—On the 26th instant, by the Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, D. D., ALFRED P. GRIFFITH to Miss LULI JARVIS, both of this city. No cards.

McHENRY—CAVENAUGH.—On the 22d instant, at the Cathedral, by Rev. Francis P. O'Neill, JAMES McHENRY to CECILIA L., daughter of James Cavenaugh, Esq., all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

APPLEGATE.—On the 27th instant, DAVID C. APPLEGATE, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Lodge No. 8, A. Y. M., and Decatur Lodge, No. 93, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 811 S. Eighteenth street, on Friday, the 30th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Machpelah Vault.

FOSTER.—On the 27th instant, CAROLINE, wife of John Foster, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, No. 214 McAlpine street, West Philadelphia, on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

GREEN.—On the 26th instant, ANNIE FITHIAN, daughter of William R. and Frederica R. Green, aged 17 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1520 S. Fifth street, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Ebenezer M. E. Church Vault.

HAGERTY.—On the 28th instant, ELLEN HAGERTY, daughter of Patrick and the late Hannah Hagerty, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 3414 Market street, on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock.

ROCK.—On the 27th instant, Mrs. ELINOR, wife of William B. Rock, Esq., in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2033 N. Front street, above Norris, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Glenwood Cemetery.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

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FREE CUBA.

From the N. Y. World.

The *Herald* attacks the administration for lacking a definite policy as to Cuba, the *Sun* for having a bad policy. But if the disclosures reported to have been made by Attorney-General Pierrepont and the averments of the *Tribune's* Washington correspondent are true—and we know no reason for disbelieving either—then the administration has a definite policy, and that policy is the best which could have been devised.

When the *World*, day after day and week after week, exposed the impolitic proceedings of those friends of Cuban independence who were so short-sighted as not to perceive that the United States could never serve their cause and help them with Spain except by preserving a spotless record of honest neutrality; when the *World*, day after day and week after week, followed up the administration with the facts of our violated neutrality and with the law upon our statute-book, which the President took an oath to execute, but did not; when the *World* recalled to the attention of the administration the fact of our obligation, according to international law, to dealopo nly and honestly by a friendly nation, though the act of 1818 had never been passed; when the *World*, finding its counsels unheeded alike by the foolish friends of Cuban independence and by the administration, urged upon the latter the issuance of such a proclamation of warning as there was precedent for in the history of the administrations of the founders of the republic both before and after that act was passed—then, indeed, this administration might have been justly charged with an indefinite or a bad policy, or both.

But when the *World* disclosed its whole purpose, and proposed a solution of the situation which seemed to have none consistent with our own integrity, the honor of Spain, and the peace of the island: when, in other words, the *World* proposed Free Cuba, ...er freedom purchased by herself, conceded ...gnanimously by Spain, and the purchase ...anteed by the United States; and, after ...ng that to be the only possible outcome gua... as eminently desirable for its own show... ...in renewed its pleadings with the as wel... ...ta not to frustrate all their sacred sake, ag... ...berty for the island of their Cuban Jun... ...tion, and again reiterated its hopes of l... ...e administration that only by patriotic affe... ...d honest enforcement of the warnings to th... ...ld we hope to add another a faithful, fair, a... ...onstellation of republics; neutrality law con... ...tration at last put forth star to the western ... Government, and vin- and when the admin... ...te too late, its own dicated, ere it was qu... ...ds a friendly nation honor and its justice towa... ...ria-Ryan expedi- by preventing the Goico... ...ust to charge the tion—then it was no longer ... 'policy or a bad Government with an indefinite ...ur judgment policy. Its policy became, in ... ...st, a benefi- at least, though long delayed, a ju... cent, and a sagacious policy. ...estimate

For, indeed, it is only a reasonable ...s have of the weight which the United State... ...be to acquired among the nations of the gl... ...rnal suppose that the scheme which this jou... ..., has thus labored, in season and out of seas... to press upon the Cuban Junta, upon ever... other friend of Cuban independence, upon an administration politically opposed to us, and upon a country which, except along the Atlantic seaboard, was difficult to impress with the facts in the case and the conditions of success, is, in truth, a scheme which only needed to be taken up by their Federal Government, intrusted to some secret and special envoy (not, of course, to a leprous Sickles at its broaching and birth), in order at once to satisfy the hearts' desire of Cuban patriots nor yet to wound the proudest pride of regenerated Spain.

For confirmation of our confidence and hope, we daily look and pray. That will be a proud day for this republic when, neither by conquest nor intrigue, but by magnanimity on the one hand and by justice on the other, the destiny of a new State is founded and established; and when, in the sight of all nations, the curtains that conceal from our gaze the plans of cabinets and the proceedings of envoys roll away, and she appears stretching forth a friendly hand to this fair young sister of the seas, and leads her to the starry heights of self-government and independence.

For when Spain consents to listen to the mediation of the United States, or commits to their fellowship and in their trust henceforth the self-sovereignty of that brightest gem till now retained in the casket of the nation which to the Old World once gave all a New, it is not possible that interference from any hostile quarter would be attempted by the monarchies of one or tolerated by the republics of the other. Not North Germany will say us nay—she has her own States to consolidate and boundaries to guard. Not France—her hands are busy apportioning the concessions to liberty extorted from a sovereign whose chief solicitude must be to perpetuate an imperilled dynasty. Not Great Britain—half whose Ireland has crossed the Atlantic, and which, to appease a nation, is disestablishing a Church. Not any nor all of these conjoined, whatever their attempt might be, were an annexation on foot which neither Spain might concede nor Cuba now desire, will undertake to hinder Spain if she shall follow but half-way in the steps which France took under the elder Napoleon when Louisiana, Spain herself when Florida, Russia when Alaska, were added to our continental possessions, and which Denmark stands in with the Danish islands.

Certainly, we do not underrate the difficulties which must for months, or years perhaps, still hedge about a plan so large, a work so difficult and yet so beneficent, as this which we have disclosed and developed and pressed. But they are difficulties of detail. An idea is only powerful, said Emerson, when a man is behind it. Then, when a nation of thirty-eight millions of freemen is behind it, pressing it on to its consummation in the fact of free Cuba, must it not be irresistible?

THE TENNESSEE CONTEST—MR. BOUTWELL'S LETTER.

From the N. Y. Times.

The wisdom of the course pursued by Secretary Boutwell, in identifying himself with Stokes in the Tennessee contest, is more than doubtful. "Greatly interested" in the contest he may naturally be; and right he certainly is in "believing that the future political character and general prosperity of the State depend largely upon the continuance of the Republican party in power." But we are unable to appreciate the expediency or justice of interference in behalf of one section of the Republican party and against another section; the section assailed by Mr. Boutwell being, moreover, that which is most in harmony with the general policy of the President and with the desires and purposes of the party everywhere.

It cannot be on the ground of political antecedents and consistency that the Secretary declares himself in favor of Stokes. As between Stokes and Senter there is in this respect nothing to choose. Both were hostile to the authority of the Union at the outbreak of the war. Neither became loyal under circumstances which entitled him to any special credit. Ex-Governor Brownlow, who can be no more suspected of sympathy with Rebels than Mr. Boutwell, declares that, with twenty-five years' knowlege of both candidates, his preference is for Senter. "I have closely watched their political course," says the old man, "and I give it as my candid opinion that Governor Senter's personal character is the better of the two; that his political record is more consistent; and that, in point of ability and statesmanship, he is far superior." We do not accept this testimony as conclusive, but it forms a tolerably good set-off to the Secretary's partiality for Stokes.

If a superior personal or political record cannot be claimed for Stokes, is he entitled to consideration because of greater regularity in his nomination? Is he the regular Republican candidate, and Senter the bolter? Certainly not. The convention called to nominate a candidate did not outlive the preliminaries; a row arose about the chairmanship, and the proceedings went no further. And inasmuch as no nominations were made, neither Stokes nor Senter can pretend to be the regular candidate. Both are self-nominated. This fact, however, seems unquestionable—of the delegates to the convention, a majority were friends of Senter; the disturbance which terminated the convention having been gotten up by supporters of Stokes and in his interest.

The consistency of the two candidates being equal, judging of them in relation to the Union in the early stages of the war, and the irregularity of their candidacy being the same, in what direction shall we look for the justification of Mr. Boutwell's interference? The proper test, next to the regularity of a party nomination, is the platform on which the contest is conducted. Tried by this standard, we have no hesitation in saying that the platform occupied by Senter is more in accord with that of the administration and of the Republican party than that of his opponent. The canvass, so far, has been marked more by an interchange of offensive personalities than the discussion of principles. But an important principle, nevertheless, separates the candidates. Senter and his friends, Brownlow included, favor the earliest possible enfranchisement of those on whom the local law has heaped disabilities. They proclaim that proscription was a necessity of the time at which it was resorted to, but that the necessity has passed, and that its continuance serves only to keep alive angry feeling and foster difficulties in the State. The Stokes party, on the other hand, under the plea of preserving partisan ascendancy, would prolong disfranchisement, with all its irritation and injustice.

On the leading issue of the canvass, then, Senter is, and Stokes is not, in harmony with the present policy of the Republican party. That policy in regard to proscription is happily unmistakable. The Chicago Convention which nominated Grant placed him on a platform of which the removal of disabilities was a conspicuous feature; and successive State conventions have reaffirmed the same purpose. The latest instance is that of the California Republicans, who resolved "That the ratification of the fifteenth amendment should be followed by an act of universal amnesty and the enfranchisement of the Southern ...ople." The Republicans of Mississippi, ...dical" and "conservative," are agreed upon ...nt point; which commands the almost unan... approval of the Republican press divided ... out the country. By identifying himself ... proscription, Stokes runs counter to ... feeling in other States, and so Republican ... Senter the vantage ground.

With regard ... ence between the candidates, there is no diffe... d himself its advocate in Senter has avow... rting that its adoption by decided terms, asse... dature is "dictated by the Tennessee Lega... and wise statesmanship, justice, sound policy, ... therefore, he is unobjectionable.

Mr. Boutwell's letter, th... en, seems to us a mistake—a mistake that ... s all the more serious because involving r... ...ections upon the patriotism of the Republi... ...an supporters of Senter, the leaders of whom ... have built up the Republican party in Tennesse... and stood by it when Stokes was selfishly c... alculating the chances. It is not prudent or ju... t for the Secretary of the Treasury to interf... re between Republicans, and least of all ... o act company interference with imputa... ions upon those of them who have espoused ... cause of Senter. There is no valid reaso... for identifying the administration with the triumph of one candidate or the other. Both being Republicans, with a large Republican following, the interest of the administration and of the party will be best promoted by the maintenance of a neutral attitude at Washington. There may be little apparent impropriety in an expression of preference for Stokes; but is it desirable to make enemies of the Senter Republicans, who will in all probability carry the State?

DISESTABLISHMENT ENDOWED.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Church bill has become a law, and Parliament is to adjourn to the 10th of August. We are left to reflect, then, respecting the one great and tedious labor of the British Legislature, that now, as ever, it has with most elaborate ingenuity contrived a half measure instead of a whole one. A century of agitation has won at last the principle of disestablishment, not through a sentiment of strict justice, exactly, but partly from a menacing necessity, and in part because the Establishment had amassed enough plunder by endowment to bribe itself respectably out of existence. The English Establishment was paid so handsomely for dying that it is a question if it be dead at all, and whether so much reward is not a kind of resurrection. However this may be, an army of pensioned curates, with their bishops and glebes, still live.

The debate on the bill will constitute an important but prolix chapter in British history. The peers will not suffer by comparison with their predecessors as to the capacity of concatenating sophisms and learned prejudices, and of uttering to the vexed ears of Englishmen linked tedium long drawn out. It will be said that few of the Lords were bright enough and wise enough to rank with the laurelled Senators of a generation bygone; but Russell's tact, Salisbury's weight, Cairns' hard persistency, Derby's fire, and Granville's crowning address and grace, will be remembered. Had the lay peers done nothing at all but darken counsel, it would still have to be said that the Lords Bishops have vindicated the reputation of the House for talent, for obstinacy, for worldliness, and well-educated wrongheadedness. The amendments of his handsome and reverend grace of Canterbury were shrewd, and the speeches of Bishops Thirwall and Magee have been seldom surpassed in rhetoric and force. For further particulars of the Lords, we must beg reference to the record of their retrogressions during forty years. What they lately did against disestablishment they did against Catholic and Jewish emancipation, against the abolition of the corn laws, against reform and against education. But the Lords have rendered at least one provision of justice in the late bill, by undoing their amendment that the Bishops of the Irish Church should continue to sit among the Lords, and so have spared a Catholic country the shame and wrong of being represented by such men as Archbishop Trench, while Cardinal Cullen has so much better right to a place among the peers.

The passage of the Church bill was in no sense an act of grace on the part of the Lords, but a concession extorted out of their fears. They would have kept the Bishops in their seats, and have absorbed the entire property and purse of the establishment. By annuities they asked for the Church an excess of £2,200,000, though liberally endowed in this way already; by parsonages, £152,000; by the Ulster glebes and private endowments, several millions. The English Premier reckoned the total proceeds of Church property at £16,000,000; the amount of compensatson allowed by the bill at £8,650,000, and the surplus at £7,350,000. The Lords, by amendments in favor of extra compensation, reduced the surplus to three millions. The seven hundred thousand Episcopalians in Ireland would have taken seven millions of the Church property, while four millions and a half of Catholics and half a million Presbyterians would have received together about a million. Although we are not refreshed with the full details of the bill as it passed in its last amendment, we suspect that the ratio of distribution remains almost the same as we have indicated. Though instead of the great Ulster grant, sequestrated from the Irish by King James, and the private endowments dating back to 1560, the Church was to receive a sum of £500,000 cash, the disestablishment was still mightily endowed. Mr. Gladstone was willing to give it $40,000,000; it was anxious to take, and probably would get, $45,000,000. What the four million and a half of Catholics get out of this large sum mainly appropriated to one-seventh of their number, is not worth mentioning. There was even a disposition in the hungry bench of bishops to devour a surplus intended for "the advantage of the Irish people," and for the "relief of calamity and suffering."

The bill as passed has not yet come to hand, yet we are safe to say that it has no right claim to be considered a just or a generous, or even an entirely expedient measure. It is a great good thing that disestablishment is, in any way, an accomplished fact; but we do not see that the peers of to-day were more liberal than George III, who was willing to pay the Catholic clergy, or than Pitt, who would have established both Churches after a fashion—and finally we have to lament that seldom have Lords temporal and spiritual carried on a crusade in favor of the Church in a less Christian spirit. The lion of the Church has quitted the scene with anything but lamb-like satisfaction and compensation, and justice has been done in a truly lion-like way. The establishment has fallen, but the house of the endowment is still a high structure.

IMPORTATION OF COOLIES.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collector of the Customs at New Orleans, relative to the importation of coolies into this country, declares that the act of February, 1862, prohibiting American citizens from engaging in the coolie trade has not been abrogated. It also refers to a resolution which was unanimously passed on the 16th of January, 1867, by both houses of Congress, expressing the abhorrence of the people of the United States for the coolie trade, and to the additional article (fifth) of the treaty between the United States and the Chinese empire, concluded on the 28th of last July and now awaiting the action of the Emperor. This article reprobates any other than voluntary emigration, and agrees to make it a penal offense to take Chinese subjects from China without their free and voluntary consent. A circular from the Department of State, addressed to the Ministers and Consuls of the United States, on the 17th January, 1867, directs that the Consul at every port where coolies may embark be required to certify, after full examination, that such embarkation is not forced or procured by fraud, and that such Ministers and Consuls shall use all their authority and influence towards preventing and discouraging the carrying on of the traffic referred to in any way. The Collector at New Orleans is, therefore, authorized and directed to use all vigilance in suppressing what the Secretary calls "this new modification of the slave ...ade."

...is manifest that the Secretary of the ...reas...ury overlooks or ignores the fact that the pro... ...ory law to which he alludes makes ment... ...ly of persons and vessels transporting Chi... ...ese coolies from a Chinese port to some port ... foreign to the United States; so that it may be ... questioned whether it interdicts the import... ...tion of this class of immigrants to this cou... ...ury. At all events, there is nothing to hinder ... the sons of the Celestial empire any more than t... the sons of Erin from being welcomed here in hu... ...dreds and thousands as voluntary immigrants. N... ...or can there be any more objection to their be... ...anies organized through the agency of comp... ...portation of Germans through similar instr... ...ntalities, for the purpose than to the ... Moreover, in the changed condition... ...ction of African slavery by the late war, Chine... ...build and superior qualities from the interior ... ...t tricts, will be heartily welcomed here; and ... should be remembered that however they may have been induced to leave their native country, and even to whatever hardships they may have been subjected on their passage to our coasts, as soon as they arrive they will be freemen, and no longer "coolies." Mr. Boutwell, therefore, we may hope, will revise some of his opinions on the introduction of Chinese labor into the United States, and withdraw his opposition to its inevitable ultimate success.

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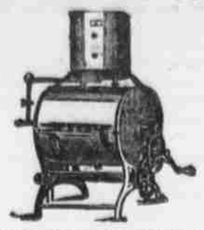

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LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

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Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

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This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

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This Company, favorably known to the community over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

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Assets.....$2,6...

MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

City of Brooklyn, Saturday, July 31, at 11 A. M.
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And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STEERAGE.....

To London.....105 | To London.....

To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....

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Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....

Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....

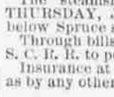
St. John's, N. F.....45 | St. John's, N. F.....

by Branch Steamer... | by Branch Steamer...

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, New York, or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.



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WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail THURSDAY, July 29, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. below Spruce street.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,

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ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine),

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....

TO PARIS,

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,

No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to L. LEAF & BRO.,

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PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and

AT NIAGARA.

The New Suspension Bridge—The Recent Changes in the Falls—The Scenery—The Hotels, Etc.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
NIAGARA FALLS, July 27.

The prospect here now is for rather an unfavorable season (viewed pecuniarily by hotel proprietors), as the weather is so unpropitious, and has been for many days. Last Wednesday was blustering and cold, quite like March, calling into requisition overcoats, shawls, and blankets, and rendering peregrinations or even rides about the Falls anything but pleasant. Some are afraid to venture on the new frail-looking Suspension Bridge on account of the stiff breeze, though there is not the least danger even in a gale of wind. It is a strong, beautiful structure, and stretches an enormous span, being considerably longer (1300 feet, I believe) than the railroad bridge below. I crossed it on foot, and thence walked or sauntered along, enjoying the varied views from the Canada side. From the rocks near the edge of the Horseshoe Fall one can obtain a grand view of the whole mighty cataract, and the course of the river a long distance below. Since my last visit here, ten years ago, I notice some marked changes in the Horseshoe—losing its former shape and becoming more angular, like the letter V. It is estimated that nearly two hundred tons of rock have fallen in the centre of the Fall. Table Rock is almost gone, and I suppose a resident who is a close observer could note many more changes in parts of Goat Island and the American side. The huge piece which fell from Table Rock in 1852 is visible at the water's edge. Building the new bridge at Bath Island seems to have altered somewhat the appearance of the American rapids, though the ceaseless rush of waters is as familiar as ever. If all of this immense, mighty water power could be utilized, I think it would be more than sufficient to turn all the mills and factories in the world. Horace H. Day, of rubber notoriety, has purchased large tracts on the river bank, extending a mile and a half below the Falls, has excavated a wide canal, and offers to sell or lease lands with water power for manufacturing purposes. He has spent about a quarter of a million dollars here, and has seen very little if any of it back. Some people consider it a hazardous speculation. The surplus water from his canal running over the high bank makes a beautiful fall, appropriately called the "Bridal Veil."

One can notice the wonderful velocity and strength of the current best at the Whirlpool Rapids, where the river is not wider than our Schuylkill at Chesnut street bridge. I never saw old ocean so agitated as this river is here. The compression of the mass of water into this narrow space causes a powerful undercurrent, which throws the surface water twenty-five to thirty feet high, and makes waves equal to any I ever saw in a storm at sea. Niagara boils and tumbles and rushes on towards Lake Ontario at a speed of thirty miles an hour. It is a grand sight to stand at the base of the precipice on a level with the roaring torrent. One would imagine there were rocks here in the river or at the whirlpool itself, but it is said to be about two hundred feet deep, and the safe passage of the steamer "Maid of the Mist" some years ago, when she ran the gauntlet to get away from the sheriff, proved the absence of any obstructions, otherwise she would undoubtedly have been dashed to pieces.

The visitor experiences at every turn a great drawback to his thorough enjoyment in the constant annoyance of hack runners and curiosity sellers, these parties meeting you everywhere, waylaying and pursuing you, and importuning you so pertinaciously that it is hard to shake them off. There ought to be some law to put a stop to this, or strangers will be as glad to get away from here as they are to come. Were there thousands of visitors, as there ought to be at this season, and all the shops well patronized, this boring process would cease in a measure, although the competition would even then be kept up. The sale of photographs and stereoscopic pictures is unlimited. There seems to be a stock of thousands at each one of the hundred shops, besides stands in the open air during pleasant weather. Some of these views are beautiful, and enable the visitor to retain or recall all the vivid impressions he first had. During the winter months the most charming and fairy-like scenery is presented at all parts of the Falls. I visited here in February, 1856, and recognize in many of the pictures familiar scenes. But fashion so predominates and governs all classes of society, that it would be considered *outre* to come here in the depth of winter. So only the residents and the laborious artists enjoy the splendid sights of Niagara in her icy robes.

Of course, we had to do the Falls, and having ample time, visited at our leisure the Whirlpool Rapids, Whirlpool, Devil's Hole, Goat Island, and her three sister islands, now connected with her by beautiful single span bridges. Most glorious and magnificent are the views from the outermost of the "sisters" of the noble wide and deep rapids above the "Horseshoe." In the Queen's dominions we rode to Lundy's lane, Burning Spring, and Table Rock, where we passed under and behind the street, which, owing to the trifling distance traversed, is perfectly safe, but was not as satisfactory as I expected. The change of government is evident from lack of thrift and enterprise as compared with the United States. As an instance, a gentleman recently bought seventy-five acres on the bank of the river just below the Falls, with a dozen or more good buildings on it, including the Clifton House, and one fine mansion and grounds, for $50,000. If the same property had been on our side, eight or ten times that amount would not have purchased it. When Canada is annexed to us, it will be the chosen side for views and places of interest. Even English people give our side the preference now, there being but a few guests at the Clifton House.

The two leading hotels here, International and Cataract, are filling up gradually. The former is a fair distance from the roar of the rapids, and yet quite convenient to the bridges and ferries. It seems to be the popular resort of many of the best people, even old visitors, and of the aristocratic sort; and the style in which it is kept up, and the real solid comfort afforded here, make us all wish the season was ten times more prosperous.

We intend to take a trip down the St. Lawrence next week, and I may write you from Montreal. Yours, Sig.

A DOUBLE SHOT.

A Sicilian Imbroglio in New Orleans—A Double Assassination.

From the New Orleans Picayune of Saturday.

Again has the community been startled by the perpetration of a scene of blood and violence. Scarcely do we recover from the horror of the Fourth district tragedy before the lower part of the city is made the scene of a double homicide. About 8:30 o'clock Thursday morning, Salvater Rossa was passing along the Levee, near St. Philip street, when he saw a number of men near the foot of Ursulines street in conversation, and making signs and references to himself, which he at once interpreted as having a hostile meaning. These fears may have been still further excited from the fact that the men were known to him as enemies, and he could perceive they were armed. It is alleged, too, that one of them called out to him, and was in the act of firing on him when he did so. No sooner than he saw this, Rossa turned into St. Philip street, and proceeded as rapidly as he could to arm himself at a house near by. Returning again to the corner of St. Philip street and the Levee, he found the crowd of Sicilians as he had left them, and without waiting for a challenge fired into them several shots from a double-barrelled gun. Two of the men fell mortally wounded, and expired within a few moments.

The cause of the difficulty appears to have grown out of the tragedy perpetrated several months since at the Poydras market, when an old and respectable citizen, Mr. Clark, was shot and killed. It appears that Rossa was in some way mixed up in that affair, and for his conduct then a deadly vengeance has been sworn against him by some of his countrymen. Subsequently, a number of Sicilians were arrested when in the very act of shooting in Lafayette Square, when the case was called up for trial. The feud thus commenced has gathered in intensity every day since, until this morning it has culminated in a double homicide.

It will be remembered that Rossa was tried some two years since for the murder of Mr. Wells, the Commissary of the market. He was acquitted on that occasion, but is well known as a dangerous and desperate man, inured to bloodshed, and reckless of its consequences. He was arrested by Officer Raester, a few moments after the shooting was done, and taken to the Charles-street Station, where he is now confined. These are the facts of the case, so far as the reporter was able to learn them in the hurry and confusion incident to the occasion.

It seems that our city is given over of late to scenes of bloodshed and violence, since scarcely a day passes that the community is not called upon to sustain the shock of some startling tragedy.

About 8 o'clock last night Captain Badger, of the Third precinct, telegraphed to the chief that he was sadly in want of an operator, as more trouble was apprehended in consequence of the tragedy in the morning. It appears that several parties belonging to the Messina and Palermo factions had armed themselves and determined to fight it out. These, it seems, are about equally divided between the French and the Poydras Markets, and are the adherents of both Rossa and Jose Banano, and Peter Allucio, the murdered men. If these apprehensions should prove correct, a bloody broil may be looked for. The factions are intensely excited, and mutually declared the most ultra revenge. Notwithstanding all this the reticence of these people towards the Americans is remarkable. However much they may dislike each other, they are not willing to refer the matter to the arbitrament of an American jury, and it is very doubtful, in the trial of the case, if any one can be found to swear against the accused.

The action of Officer Taylor in the arrest of Rossa is spoken of as an incident of extraordinary gallantry. It appears that Rossa was about drawing his pistol on Officer Baester, when Taylor clinched with him at the risk of his life, and prevented the homicide from adding still another victim to his bloody work.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Difficulties of President Sarmiento.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* of yesterday says:—

Private letters from reliable sources in Buenos Ayres inform us that the new President of the republic finds it a difficult task to make a republican government understood by the Spanish race, although their aspirations are for liberty. Some time since the Governor of the province of San Juan put the Legislature into prison. President Sarmiento, in obedience to that clause of the Constitution which declares, like our own, that "the Federal Government guarantees to every State a republican form of government," etc., restored the Legislature to power. The first Congress that has convened since he took the office, and which is chiefly composed of the partisans and friends of ex-President Mitre (who has been elected Senator for nine years by the Legislature of his province), is taking President Sarmiento to task for this just exercise of his prerogative. Mitre seems determined to oppose the action of President Sarmiento. Formerly companions in exile, in arms, and in efforts for their country's liberation from tyrants, the love of power apparently has corrupted the ex-President, who now opposes his old friend in his efforts to govern well and peacefully. This is extraordinary action in a man of his supposed enlightenment, and must be a cruel thorn to the noble Sarmiento. We hope to have more detailed intelligence of the affair in San Juan, but it seems a very plain duty to interfere, as he has done, with State rights. The President of the Argentine Republic finds nothing more difficult than to adjust this question of State rights. Some of its chief difficulties have formerly arisen from too great usurpation of power by the Central Government, as in the case mentioned in the life of Colonel Sarmiento, which cost the life of his friend and coadjutor, Dr. Aberastain. The Federal Government is now obliged to interfere in order to secure the people of the province their undoubted prerogative, for the Legislature is popularly elected, as here. It must be as necessary for Sarmiento to exercise the authority of the National Government in remote districts, as for General Grant to do so in Texas and Mississippi. Both Presidents are working in the cause of good order and good government.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 6 25

NORNY'S TASTELESS
Fruit Preserving Powder,
Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.
ZANE, NORNY & CO., Proprietors.
5 29 4m No. 126 North SECOND St., Philada.

HOUSE-WARMING WITH STEAM.—We are prepared to warm Dwellings and Buildings of all classes with our Patent-improved LOW STEAM APPARATUS, Which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all similar methods.
H. BELFIELD & CO.,
6 24 3m No. 435 North BROAD Street.

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to No. 33 S. ELEVENTH Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869,
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train and 3¾ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M
Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¼, 8, and 9¾ P. M.
The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schuler's lane.
The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11¾ A. M., 1¾, 3, 5, 6¼, 8·20, and 10 P. M.
The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7¾ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.
Leave Wilmington 6·39 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7 25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.
Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M., and 4·35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7·30 P. M.
The 7·00 A. M. Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.
A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.
Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6·15 A. M.
A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4·30 P. M.
Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company. H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.
COMMENCING THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.
Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—
9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12·25.
3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7·15.
4·00 P. M., Fast Express (commencing on Saturday, July 3), due 6·55 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7·15 A. M., due 10·45.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9·20 A. M.
RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,
6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10·06 A. M.
9·00 A. M., Fast Express (commencing on Monday, July 5), due 12·07.
5·00 P. M., Passenger, due 8·22 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5·10 P. M.
Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6·40 A. M.
TICKETS.
Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $6, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 328 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.
For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M., mail, and 3·30 P. M., passenger.
An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 6·00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6·30 A. M.
Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.
FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN
For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc., etc., 9·20 A. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12·00 noon.
Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.
Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.
7 1 WM. J. SEWELL, Supt W. J. R. R.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.
TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869.
Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9·45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	3·15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic Accommodation	6·06 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	7·24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11·50 A. M.
Mail	4·17 P. M.
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.

An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2·00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9·40 A. M.
Local trains leave Vine street:—

Atco Accommodation	10·15 A. M.
Haddonfield do.	2·00 P. M.
Hammonton do.	5·45 A. M.
Returning, leave	
Atco	12·15 noon.
Haddonfield	2·45 P. M.
Hammonton	5·40 A. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Vine street	8·00 A. M
Leaves Atlantic	4·17 P. M

Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.
Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 30 S. Fifth street.
6 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry (upper side).
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 5·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
SUMMER TIME.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	7·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.
Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.
Trains leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.
The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.
Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.
WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 16 5 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—
WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	9·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	11·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	4·10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.
Baggage checked through.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
THE
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.
Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and connects with the market train for Pottsville.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.
Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·50 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. On Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; Returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.
PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.
Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M., 4·30 and 5·15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6·15 and 8·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·20 and 5·30 A. M. and 10·30 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M. and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 3·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 6·25 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 6·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·45 A. M. and 7·40 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.
COMMUTATION TICKETS,
At 25

CITY INTELLIGENCE

COMMERCIAL.

The Foreign, Coastwise, and Inland Trade of Philadelphia During the Month of April, 1869.

The twenty-sixth monthly report of the Deputy Special Commissioner of the Revenue has now been issued, and from it we compile some interesting and valuable statistics concerning the commerce of the port of Philadelphia.

In the following table are given the foreign commodities imported, re-exported, warehoused, withdrawn from warehouse, and remaining in warehouse, together with the value of domestic exports, during the month of April, 1869; the imports being placed at their sworn specie valuation at the foreign place of exportation, the re-exports mainly at their specie value, and the domestic exports at their sworn currency value:—

	April.
Imports	$2,495,835
Re-exports	395
Domestic exports	961,114
Warehoused:—	
Direct importations	1,426,181
From other districts	61,478
Withdrawn from warehouse:—	
For exportation	338
For transportation	420
For consumption	573,697
Remaining in warehouse at end of month	2,773,544

The following table shows the number and tonnage of American and foreign vessels in the foreign trade entered at the port of Philadelphia during the month of April, 1869, and the first quarter of 1869:—

	Amer. Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
April	68	21,643	52	16,726	120	38,369
1st quarter	126	40,585	81	22,504	217	63,089
Four months	194	62,228	135	39,230	337	101,458

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels in the foreign trade, cleared at the port of Philadelphia during the month of April, 1869, and in the first quarter of 1869:—

	American Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
April	17	5,462	38	12,268	55	17,730
1st qu'ter	121	40,975	77	21,081	188	61,956
4 months	138	46,437	115	33,349	243	79,686

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels in the coastwise trade entered and cleared at the port of Philadelphia during the month of April, 1869, and in the first quarter of 1869:—

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
April	81	34,081	104	40,406
1st quarter	184	88,623	195	85,330
4 months	265	122,704	299	125,736

The following table shows the total tonnage of the vessels, both in the foreign and coastwise trade, entered and cleared at the port of Philadelphia during the month of April, 1869, and in the first quarter of 1869:—

	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
April	201	72,450	159	58,136
First quarter	411	151,712	383	147,286
4 months	612	224,162	542	205,422

COMMITTEE ON THE DEMOCRATIC RULES.—Hon. Richard Vaux, President of the Democratic Convention for the Revision of the Rules for the Government of the party, has appointed the following as the committee:—

Wards.	Wards.
1. James Gordon.	15. Thomas E. Gaskill.
2. Francis Hagerty.	16. George J. Hetzell.
3. Wash. J. Jackson.	17. John Canning.
4. William McMullin.	18. George Fisher.
5. John Cochran.	19. John Moffett.
6. George F. Omerly.	20. John K. Chadwick.
7. E. Coppee Mitchell.	21. Michael Righter.
8. H. B. Coxe.	22. William Chancellor.
9. P. McDonough.	23. Frederick Gerker.
10. Michael M. Riter.	24. Henry L. Hagner.
11. Thomas A. Fahy.	25. John K. Hassinger.
12. S. W. Arnold.	26. Edward Cary.
13. R. J. Hemphill.	27. George Bull.
14. Joseph Hoffman.	28. J. P. McFadden.

To this committee will be referred all propositions of alterations in the Democratic rules. They hold a session this afternoon at the Democratic Association's rooms, Ninth and Arch streets, and will present their report on Tuesday next.

ANOTHER BELL-RINGING OUTRAGE.—Our remarks yesterday about the ringing of the Fairmount Engine bell on the departure of a party of excursionists expressed the feelings and indignation of thousands of citizens who were annoyed by the outrage. Such a disregard for the feelings and comfort of the people of this city cannot be condemned in too severe terms, and such a public expression of disapprobation ought to deter others from a like offense. The affair yesterday morning might be attributed to mere thoughtlessness; but a second occurrence of the kind after a protest has been entered can be set down as nothing but mere maliciousness. We find, however, in one of the morning papers the following announcement:—

NOTICE.—The bell of the Western Engine Company will be rung on the 29th instant, between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock, on the occasion of the Excursion.

In behalf of the citizens of Philadelphia within hearing distance of the Western Engine house bell, we enter an emphatic protest against this performance, and if the members of the company have not sense enough to refrain from carrying out their intentions, the authorities ought to interfere to prevent the nuisance.

A NEW WOOD PAVEMENT.—By invitation, yesterday afternoon, a number of the members of City Councils repaired to the office of the Philadelphia Wood Paving Company, at the southwest corner of Broad and Chesnut streets, where a new style of paving was inspected. The new pavement, as exhibited, is to consist of certain wedge-shaped blocks, so put down as to cover the entire floor or plank foundation. These blocks are six inches high, four inches wide at the base, three inches at the top, and eight, ten, and twelve inches in length. The channels between the blocks being also wedge-shaped, and running transversely to the street, are to be filled in with concrete. The entire construction of the pavement is said to admit of being laid, taken up, and relaid as easy as any stone pavement, while it is said to be able to sustain as heavy loads, and can be put down at a reasonable cost. The exhibition made yesterday was for the purpose of obtaining authority from Councils for laying this pavement in the city.

SURRENDERED HIMSELF.—William L. Bloomer, the man who fired off the cannon at Point Airy yesterday afternoon, by the wad from which Charles Lance was accidentally struck and fatally hurt—dying afterwards at the Hospital—hearing of his death, went to the Mayor's residence this morning and gave himself into custody. Mr. Bloomer resides at No. 619 South Front street. He feels the most poignant grief at the accident, which is but slightly diminished by the knowledge that his connection with it is in no wise censurable. The Coroner will hold an inquest upon the body of Lance, until which Bloomer will be detained

ON SUSPICION.—John Mackey and Samuel Smith, both colored, were arrested by Sergeant Lynch last night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, at Eleventh and Christian streets, on suspicion of burglary. A row of houses standing on Twelfth street, between Spruce and Pine, run back to Dean street, and directly in their rear is a stable. At this latter place four persons were observed, suspicious in appearance. They were approached, when they ran. Forpaugh, two of them escaped; the two mentioned were captured. They will have a hearing this afternoon at the Central Station.

THE LYLE MONUMENT.—The monument to the memory of David M. Lyle, at one time Chief of the Fire Department in this city, the erection of which is projected by the various fire companies, is now rapidly nearing completion. Its cost will be $6000, but of this sum only $2690 has yet been realized from all sources. Out of the eighty-seven companies of the city, but thirty have contributed. The remainder have not answered expectation.

NABBED.—James McCloskey yesterday afternoon tried a neat but unsuccessful game. He went into a cigar store on Delaware avenue, below Vine street, seized from a case a handfull of cigars, and made off. He didn't get far, however, before he was arrested. Alderman Williams committed him.

A SHOELESS MULE.—Yesterday a Jerseyman named Jeremiah Simpkins was arrested at Second and South streets for cruelly driving his mules, without shoes, on the cobble-stones. Alderman Moore fined him $10.

BACK TO JERSEY.—A chap named James Wilder was arrested yesterday, by a Seventeenth ward policeman, upon a warrant charging him with the larceny of a boat from Gloucester. Detective Franklin took him back thither this morning.

FOR GLOUCESTER.—Among the pretty spots around the city where one can go and enjoy a delightful day's pleasure, Gloucester stands in the front rank. Fine steamboats leave for this place every few minutes during the day.

ZOUAVE DRILL.—This evening the Zouaves d'Afrique, Company B, will drill at Point Airy Island, Captain Barthoulet commanding. This company is attached to Colonel W. B. Thomas' regiment.

FELL FROM A WINDOW.—About half-past 9 o'clock this morning Mary Shuman, aged 30 years, fell out of the second-story window of her residence, No. 1844 Moyer street. She was severely injured.

THE ELECTION CONTESTS.

They Still Continue—More Witnesses and More Testimony.

To-day at noon Messrs. Messick and Batturs, Examiners in the municipal contested election cases, continued the taking of testimony in the Grand Jury Room.

Before the adjournment yesterday the following witnesses were heard in addition to those given in THE TELEGRAPH'S report:—Conrad Emery, John Stringer, Lorenzo Godfrey, Robert G. Ritchie, John Stewart, Jacob M. Davis, Theodore Brackney, and Hiram Horter.

The evidence to-day was as follows:—

General C. H. T. Collis sworn—On or about the 25th day of September last was in the Court of Nisi Prius, for the purpose of procuring a list of aliens who were being naturalized; was accompanied by Mr. William R. Leeds; Colonel Snowden, Prothonotary of the Court, was present in the Nisi Prius room; two of the tipstaves were in the little ante-room, and were administering the oaths to the aliens; Colonel Snowden was signing the certificates as brought to him by these tipstaves; there was no judge upon the bench in any of the court-rooms; I asked Colonel Snowden to give me a copy of the record from day to day for publication; he was unable to furnish me with any record; it was agreed to allow persons whom I should send there to take the names of the persons as they were naturalized; I requested Mr. J. K. Fletcher to go there and make a list, which he commenced doing in my presence, and I left; was there two or three times subsequently, on different days, and the same process of naturalization by tipstaves, in the absence of the Judge and the Prothonotary, was being carried on; I remained there on the first day very nearly an hour, during which time a constant stream of aliens were being naturalized; the judge was not on the premises; in these cases the votes were being administered by the tipstaves in one room and the certificates were carried to the Prothonotary in another room; he then signed them and handed them back to the tipstaves, who took them back to the room from which they had come and handed them to the persons to whom they belonged.

Chas. T. Bensall, affirmed—Was in the Nisi Prius Court from the 19th or 20th to the last of September, 1868, about noon, or a little after, on that day I went from the Recorder's office to the Nisi Prius Court to see Judge Sharswood about a newly published decision; I could not get in at the main door of the Nisi Prius Court, and I went through the Supreme Court-room and the judge's retiring room to the Nisi Prius; the judge was not there, and I went upon the bench and took a look at the proceedings; Col. Snowden, the Prothonotary, was sitting in his usual seat, signing naturalization papers; I would have turned away in a moment, but I saw several papers handed to him by one hand, which attracted my attention, and I wanted to see what he would do with them; he put his signature to the upper one lying on his table, and either he blotted it, or the clerk to his right hand blotted it, and laid it immediately in front of him, on the table; he then proceeded to sign the next paper, which I saw that it was a blank paper, except the date, which was filled up; that paper he blotted himself and placed on top of the paper he had previously signed; he signed the next one, which was also in blank, except the date; he signed the third paper, which was also in blank; so with the fourth, and placed each one of these papers, successively upon the paper which he had signed previously; those papers were taken up and handed to some one who put out his hand for them; I heard a voice say, "Those are my papers;" I was interrupted by Col. Snowden getting up—coming around to the bench—and speaking to Judge Sharswood, "Where is the Judge?"; he said the Judge "had gone out to get something to eat; I said to him, "How can you conduct the proceedings of naturalization without the presence of the Judge?"; he answered me, "I don't, it's quite regular, and I am going out to see where the Judge is." I went with him to the head of the stairs case, and went down stairs; subsequently I went back; Mr. Snowden was in his seat; waited ten or fifteen minutes for the Judge; the same thing was going on; sometimes there would be a blank signed for a hand poked out for it; I could n't distinguish their faces in the crowd; sometimes there would be a filled up certificate presented by a man who came right up to the bar; the certificates that would come up in blank would be a number at a time, and in a number of instances the first certificate would be entirely filled up; during the time I remained the crowd was unabated; the tipstaves were swearing the aliens, standing in the jury box; thought I stood behind the Prothonotary, I could not hear what the tipstaves said; there were at least two, and I think three, swearing in the aliens at the same time; after Judge Sharswood came in the same thing went on; I stood there then probably three quarters of an hour after the Judge came in; except in about six or seven instances—I don't think over a dozen of the certificates were signed by the Prothonotary without any reference to the Judge.

Edward F. Watson affirmed—Was in the office of the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court some time in the latter part of September last; saw upon the east side of the office, at the southeast corner of the desk nearest to Chesnut street, a pile of naturalization papers; I can't say how many there were, but saw on the top two blank naturalization papers; the upper one was signed; on the lower one of the two you could discover about three-quarters of the signature; the third and so on; you could discover half of the signature; and so on gradually decreasing; didn't notice the impression of the seal upon them.

Joseph Fleming sworn—Was a police officer last year; know a man named "Piggy Devine;" arrested him just prior to the October election of last year; searched him after his arrest at the station-house; I found twelve blank naturalization papers signed "J. Ross Snowden;" there was an impression of a seal upon the papers; they were all in blank except the signature and seal; I was present at an examination of them by Colonel Snowden, when he was unable to say whether it was his signature or not; saw the report of that examination in the public papers; that report was a correct one of the proceedings.

Charles F. Thatcher sworn—Was window inspector in the Eighth division, Sixth ward, last October; Michael Quinn voted that day there (paper shown witness); that is the paper upon which he claimed a right to vote, and voted.

Alderman Beitler sworn—(Paper shown witness)—Have seen the paper before; it is the paper of Michael Quinn; (papers shown witness); these are affidavits made before me by Michael Quinn, and Murry, his wife, containing the information as to how Michael Quinn became possessed of the paper; they set forth that the paper was given the wife by a certain John McCormick; Michael has been in the country long enough to entitle him to vote, but had never made application for naturalization.

Examination still in progress as we go to press.

HONORARY DEGREES.—In addition to the list of honorary degrees previously reported in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, conferred at the commencement of Lafayette College, the Faculty also gave the "Honorary Degree of Master of Arts" to James C. Doty, Lewistown, Pa., and Henry M. McCartney, Civil Engineer, Easton.

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,

DRESS TRIMMING AND PAPER PATTERN STORE,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

BARGAINS JUST OPENED,

New style Silk Tassel Fringe, 62 cents a yard, all shades.

REAL GUIPURE LACES.

A case Lace Points, Sacques, and Jackets.
Llama Lace Parasol Covers.
Black Thread Laces, all widths, at very low prices.
The genuine Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
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NEW STYLES PARASOLS AND SEASIDES.

Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
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Plaid Nainsooks, French Muslins, Pique and Marseilles, Hamburg Edging and Insertings.

EXCLUSIVE AGENT

For Mrs. M. WORK'S Celebrated System for cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, Garibaldi's, Children's Clothes, etc., by measurement, and full instructions given.

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Ladies are now making from $100 to $200 per month as agents for this system. 3 6 stuth§

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No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

7 11tsstu5t8p PHILADELPHIA.

THIRD EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

The New York Markets To-day—Two More Suicides—Temperance in Massachusetts.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Money and Stock Market To-day.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The general Stock market is very firm but unusually dull to-day, with only a little variation in quotations. New York Central is quoted firmer at noon at 211. Hudson River is a little firmer at a slight advance, and is quoted 184¾, and lower 184¼. Harlem is dull and lower, having opened at 165; the present price is 162. The proposed consolidation of the Vanderbilt roads seems to hang fire and causes a quieter feeling in the above stocks. Gold opened at a decline of a half per cent., but subsequently reached ½, and is now quoted at 136.

The higher cable prices of bonds in Europe, together with a light specie shipment by the steamer Rhine, which took out only $150,000, caused the decline in gold. Government securities are irregular. At noon the prices were steady. Five-twenties show an advance of ⅛ per cent. Ten-forties are steady. The new issue of Five-twenties were off about ⅛ at 1 P. M. Money is quoted at 7 per cent., currency. Sterling Exchange is easier, and is quoted at 109⅜@110 and 110½@110¾. Private cable despatches foreshadow a further reduction of the Bank of England rate to 2½ per cent. per annum.

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Stocks steady. Money steady at 7 per cent. Gold, 136; 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 124; do. 1864, do., 122½; do. 1865, do., 122¾; do. do. new, 121; do. 1867, 121½; do. 1868, 121⅞; 10-40s, 112½; Virginia 6s, new, 61; Missouri 6s, 87¾; Canton Co., 62; Cumberland preferred, 33½; New York Central, 211¾; Erie, 29½; Reading, 99½; Michigan Central, 131; Michigan Southern, 105¼; Illinois Central, 141½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107½; Chicago and Rock Island, 113⅜; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 152½; Western Union Telegraph, 37.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Destructive Fire Near Boston.

BOSTON, July 29.—The lard works of Wright & Co., in Highland district, were nearly destroyed by fire last evening. The building was valued at $10,000, and with the stock, much of which will prove an entire loss, the total loss will reach $20,000, which is insured for $10,000.

The Massachusetts Temperance Movement.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Temperance Alliance, the recent vote requesting Mr. William B. Spooner to resign the Presidency of the Alliance was unanimously rescinded. A resolution was adopted approving the call by the Prohibitory Committee for a State Temperance Convention. Mr. Spooner, Rev. Dr. Marvin, and Rev. Mr. Thayer were designated a co-operative committee.

Rev. Mr. Dwyer, of the German Methodist Episcopal Church of Boston Highlands, who was present by invitation, made an address, in which he said he was opposed to the sale of lager beer, being satisfied that it was intoxicating and injurious to the German population. He thought that if a meeting was called of the Germans who favor the present law, much good would result.

Professor Webster, of Illinois, said temperance people were watching the cause in Massachusetts with great interest. The temperance men, he said, formed an independent organization, and would stand their ground, and that all over the West they were massing, and it would be a question of national policy.

Affairs at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 29.—An immense excursion train, filling nineteen cars, came down this morning, and bathing, dancing, and feasting are the order of the day at the new Excursion House. The hop at this house last evening was well attended by the residents of the cottages and the guests of the various hotels. This evening is set apart for an invitation hop at the Surf House. To-morrow evening there will be a choice selection of tableaux vivants at the United States Hotel, and for Saturday evening there will be a variety of entertainments.

The amateur dramatists of the Surf House will perform the *Rough Diamond* and the *Loan of a Lover*, and at Congress Hall there will be a grand reception hop for the Fire Zouaves. The weather is delightful, but the bathing has been rendered rather chilly by the frequent showers, or the drifting of an iceberg to some locality in this neighborhood.

Suicidal.

PITTSBURG, July 29.—John A. McAlpine, formerly a resident of this city, and a member of the old firm of Leech, McAlpine & Co., wholesale grocers, was killed by the cars yesterday morning near Sewickly. From his actions during the previous day indicating insanity, it is supposed that he committed suicide by throwing himself from the cars.

LOWELL, July 29.—Mrs. Lizzie A. Cheney, of Parishville, St. Lawrence county, New York, committed suicide yesterday by hanging.

Baltimore Serenade.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—Governor Bowie was serenaded last night, at Barnum's Hotel, by the Sægerbund of this city, in acknowledgment of the courtesies by the Governor at the recent festival. The Governor left at 10 o'clock for Saratoga Springs.

The President's Return.

President Grant returned to Washington this morning, accompanied by General Porter, his private secretary, and Secretary Fish.

A Special Cabinet Meeting

was held at the Executive Mansion, all the members being present except Postmaster-General Creswell. The President will return to Long Branch to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$40000 5-20s, 67, cp.	121	400 sh Read.	1s. s5wn 49½
$100 Sch N Bt L 7s	71	100 do	49½
69 sh Leh N Stk	37	100 do	49½
100 do	s30. 37¾	100 do	s30. 49½
200 sh Reading	c. 49½	100 do	2d&1.49⅞1
200 do	s10wn. 49½	100 do	49⅞1
200 do	s5wn. 49½	100 do	49⅞1
100 do	s5. 49¾	500 do	1s. 49¾
100 do	s30. 49¾	2100 do	1s. 49¾
100 do	s60. 49	400 do	1s. s60. 49¼

SECOND BOARD.

$16 90 City 6s, New	100⅛	50 sh O C & A R	s5. 39
$15 90 Leh Con 1	80	300 sh Leh Nav.	b5. 37⅛
$19 90 Leh gold 1	96¼	300 do	b60. 37⅛
$4 90 Leh 6s R I n	86½	100 do	b5. 37⅛
6 sh Cam & Am R	121¾	100 do	b45. 37⅛
6 do	121¾	100 sh Read R.	s30. 49½
8 sh Leh Val R	56⅛	200 do	s30wn. 49½

FOURTH EDITION

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Reported Defeat of the Cuban Patriots—Details of the News from Japan.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The President at the Capital and very Busy—A Special Meeting of the Cabinet To-day—The Case of Mississippi.

The Special Cabinet Meeting.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The President, accompanied by his Private Secretary, General Porter, and Secretary Fish, arrived here this morning. The members of the Cabinet had been notified by telegraph last night from Philadelphia that the Cabinet meeting would be held to-day, instead of to-morrow, the usual day. In accordance with this notice, all the members of the Cabinet, except the Postmaster-General, were at the Executive Mansion by noon with their portfolios full of business demanding the attention of the Executive. The session will be a protracted one. In addition to the routine department business, which has accumulated during the President's absence, the situation in Virginia and Mississippi will be considered.

The Delegation of Radical Mississippians

which is now here is very severe upon Judge Dent as the proposed candidate for Governor. They are here for the purpose of urging the President to get Dent to withdraw, but they will not be able to get an interview until to-morrow. They denounce Dent as a carpet-bagger, and say he did not pay the negroes who worked for him on his plantation in Mississippi. There are rumors here of Dent's withdrawing his name, but he denies any intention of doing so.

Work for the President.

If the President can get through the mass of public business which has accumulated on his table, he will return to Long Branch to-morrow evening. It is doubtful, however, if he can do so, as there is a delegation from Texas and one from Mississippi anxious to take up a part of his time. He did not see any callers to-day.

The News from the Japanese Squadron.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Rear-Admiral Rowan, commanding the Asiatic squadron, in a despatch dated Yokohama, June 26, says the Japanese Parliament is yet in session, but not open to foreigners. It is reported that many important measures are under consideration, mostly relating to foreigners, foreign intercourse, and finance.

It is probable the rebel forces on the island of Yeddo have been captured or dispersed. The country will then have peace. Many of the princes have surrendered their long-cherished rights for the general good.

Already have the Japanese far outstripped the Chinese in progress towards Western civilization. The Government has troops uniformed, and armed with the latest improved breech-loading guns. The naval vessels are still armed. A hospital has been built at Hiogo, and is in charge of an American surgeon and open to foreigners.

Lighthouses are built and lighted, and a lightship is being equipped, to be stationed off Treaty Point.

The coal mines are successfully worked, and supply our squadron with coal, while the Chinese refuse to allow foreigners to mine coal, and will not mine themselves because of the Tung-Chur.

The Duke of Edinburgh is expected here the beginning of August. The English Vice-Admiral says he will be received as Captain of the Galatea.

There are now in this port an iron-clad frigate, a line-of-battle ship, three gunboats, and two transports, of the English squadron; one frigate and two gunboats of the French, one Prussian and one Dutch corvette, and the Monocacy and the Piscataqua. The health of the squadron is excellent.

Details of the Struggle in Japan.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The following is from an extract of the account given by Commander Williams, of the steamer Oneida, of the engagement between the forces of the Mikado and those of Enomoto in the harbor of Yeddo:—On the 20th of June the Mikado's fleet attacked the ships and fortifications of the Northern party under Enomoto. After being engaged for twenty-six hours, they had possession of the town and destroyed the Eagle and Emperor, belonging to the Northern party—having one of their own vessels, the Don Juan, blown up by a shell which entered her magazine.

On the 21st, Commander Williams communicated with the Mikado, and was informed that the situation was as follows:—The forces of Enomoto had possession of Kamida fort, situated on a creek of that name, and a line of earthworks extending across the peninsula to what is called Sand Hills; they also had possession of Fort Benter. As near as Commander Williams could learn, Enomoto had about 3000 men, and the Mikado 8000. The earthworks and forts were invested, and a line of entrenchments were thrown up, preparatory to a regular siege of all works held by Enomoto's party. It was not possible to ascertain what Enomoto's forces would do, because there was no telling what amount of ammunition or provisions they had.

FROM CUBA.

Reported Defeat of the Patriots.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, July 29.—The insurgents are quite active in the Central Department, and have lately burned and destroyed a great deal of property about Trinidad. A few days since a large band of insurgents attacked Puerto Principe, but after a short engagement were repulsed with great loss. The conscription which will soon be put in force in Cuba is popular with all classes, and the newspapers are insisting on it every day.

FROM EUROPE.

No Political News.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 29.—The political news to-day is unimportant.

Suicide of a New York Bank Robber.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—A despatch from Crewe, an important railroad centre, 34 miles from this city, in Cheshire, says:—"A man, name unknown, committed suicide here to-day by throwing himself under the wheel of a passing railway train. Upon an inquest being held, a number of securities of various kinds, part of the proceeds of the Ocean National Bank robbery at New York some time ago, were found on the body."

The Russian Jews.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—The Jews of this empire have united in a petition to the Czar for an extension of their rights of religion and education.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Customs Receipts.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Customs receipts from July 17 to 24 inclusive were as follows:—Boston, $295,355·52; New York, $2,582,818·41; Philadelphia, $167,868·55; Baltimore, $177,834·70; San Francisco, July 3 to 10, $244,721·08; total, $3,468,598·26.

A Revenue Decision.

Commissioner Delano has decided that parties who buy old rails to reroll, and sell them to railroad companies, are makers of new rails, and liable to a tax of two dollars per thousand in excess of $1250 per quarter, under section 4, act of March 31, 1868.

The Daughters of St. Crispin.

BOSTON, July 29.—The Convention of the Daughters of St. Crispin commenced in Lynn yesterday, and is continued to-day. A permanent organization was effected as follows:—

President, Miss Jones of Stoneham; Vice-Presidents, Nancy Whitmore of Rochester, New York, and Miss Bates of Auburn, Maine; Secretary, Miss Abbie Jacques of Lynn. The Committee on Credentials reported thirty delegates present, representing the following towns and cities:—Lynn, South Abington, Stoneham, Danvers, North Easton, North Bridgewater, Auburn, Maine, Rochester, San Francisco, Chicago, and Philadelphia. The objects of the order are identical with those of the Knights of St. Crispin, and the purpose of this convention is to form a National Grand Lodge, so that the various lodges in the Order may be combined.

A Banking Difficulty.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 29.—The Commercial Bank of Bristol, in this State, was temporarily closed to-day for an investigation of its affairs. The cashier confesses he has allowed certain parties to overdraw to a considerable extent; but they deny the charge of making overdrafts, and say that if any defalcation exists it is attributable to other causes. The bank is a State institution, with a capital of only $50,000.

Literary Convention.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 29.—The Philological Convention adjourned *sine die* at 12 o'clock today, and the members thereupon immediately organized the American Philological Association, with the following permanent officers:—President, Dr. Taylor, of Phillips Academy; Secretary, Professor Silber; Treasurer, Hon. J. H. Trumbull.

The "Three" Liberators.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The three Cuba filibusters, Thomas O'Neill, James C. Burns, and Albert Irwin, who refused to be liberated from Fort Lafayette, have, it is reported, reconsidered their determination, and will be released to-day by Commissioner Shields.

Obituary.

AUGUSTA, July 29.—Samuel C. Harley, County Attorney for Kennebec county, died this morning of apoplexy.

FROM EUROPE.

Complimentary Message to the Governor of Massachusetts and Mayor of Boston.

By French Cable.

BOSTON, July 25—10·40 A. M.—Office No. 112 State street.

LONDON, July 28.—His Excellency the Governor of Massachusetts and Mayor of Boston:—The Board of the French Atlantic Telegraph Company return warmest thanks for the splendid reception accorded in the United States to their undertaking. The goodwill thus exhibited is sincerely reciprocated by the board, who confidently look to their cable proving the means of uniting still more closely in friendly feeling the people of the two countries. The cable will now be opened to the public with the least possible delay compatible with the termination of the European land line.

(Signed) R. SLATER, Jr., Secretary.

Reply of the Mayor of Boston.

BOSTON, July 29.—To the Board of the French Atlantic Telegraph Company, greeting:—The Mayor of Boston in behalf of his fellow-citizens acknowledges the kindly-expressed sentiment of reciprocal regard and rejoicing in the successful establishment of the grand enterprise, which will strengthen the bonds of international friendship, and the community of social, moral, and intellectual attributes of human nature; returns to the telegraph company the most cordial sentiments of respect, with the best wishes of the Boston people. (Signed)

NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, Mayor.

To Robert Slater, Jr., Secretary, London.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"Outside of the stock market and of the few leading shares in that department of business affairs were dull in Wall street to-day. The money market has almost totally lost interest, for it is so generally understood that the supply is up to the demand that borrowers show no uneasiness and produce no activity. The rate on call loans is variously reported in different portions of the street. While the exceptions at five have been very rare, the transactions were about equally divided at six and seven per cent. Seven per cent. is so trifling in comparison with the profit or loss of a stock operation that borrowers seldom feel inclined to dispute paying it, so that in all transactions which are made to assist speculation lenders have no difficulty in getting the full legal rate. Commercial paper was sold at nine to ten per cent. discount, and the extreme range of rate was from eight to twelve per cent. Foreign exchange was dull and steady, and inclined to weakness. Quotations were made on the basis of 110⅜ @110½ for prime bankers' sixty day and 110½@110⅝ for sight sterling bills. A great deal of interest was taken in the movements of gold, which sold as high as 136⅛ in a flurry before the opening of the Long Room, but rapidly declined to 136¼, and subsequently to 135¾ on the discovery that the Cunard steamer to-day had only the nominal amount of specie on board. In fact, the market was quite panic stricken by a fear that the gold shipments were going to cease, but was reassured on learning that the steamer of to-morrow had a large amount engaged this afternoon. The fact, is the recent advance in gold set free a large quantity of produce and cotton awaiting a favorable opportunity for shipment. The bales of cotton sent during the week were about twelve hundred—an excess over the previous week's shipment of about eight hundred. The total exports, exclusive of specie, were $4,844,557 for the same period. The supply of bills which these shipments produced has largely diminished the amount of gold requisite to go abroad. The disbursements of coin interest to-day were $183,249.

"Cash gold was in moderate demand and the rate for carrying ranged from seven to five per cent., with the bulk of the transactions at six. In the afternoon an exceptional transaction was recorded at 'flat' for borrowing.

"The Government bought three millions of bonds to-day, in accordance with the programme of purchases outside of those for the sinking fund. The amount offered at the Sub-Treasury was about seven millions. The accepted proposals were in lots and at the prices following:—$300,000, 1862, reg., 120·11; $255,000, 1864, reg., 120·11; $128,000, 1864, coupon, 120·11; $72,000, 1865, reg., 120·11; $200,000, 1867, $75,000, 1865, reg., 120·11; $800,000, 1868, coupon, 120·11; reg., 120·11; $800,000, coupon, 120·23; $75,000, 1862, $1,200,000, 1865 (new), coupon, 120·23; $75,000, 1862, reg., 120·11; $100,000, 1862, reg., 120·19; $25,000, 1863, reg., 120·15; $10,000, 1864, coupon, 120·16. The effect of these purchases was to strengthen the market, which was barely steady with the decline in gold. The foreign quotation became stronger, the sixty-twos advancing from 82¾ to 82⅝. While the real scarcity of the five-twenties in the home market enables operators for a rise to sustain the market the current speculation has been largely directed to the Ten-forties, the coupon issues of which sold to-day at the remarkable figure of 112¾. The demand for the currency sixes hesitated in consequence of the weaker feeling in gold. To-morrow the Government will buy a million of Five-twenties for the sinking fund."

THE NEUTRAL LANDS.

The Trouble Between the Leaguers and Railroad Men in Kansas.

A correspondent of the Leavenworth *Times* writes as follows from Cato, Crawford county, Kansas, under date of July 18:—

It becomes my painful duty to inform you of renewed acts of lawlessness committed on the Neutral Lands. On Friday night, July 16, a body of armed Leaguers attacked a party of railroad hands on Drywood creek, seven miles south of Fort Scott, and two miles north of this place. They ordered the hands to pile all their tools, including wheelbarrows, picks, shovels, etc., and all their tents and surveying instruments, into a huge pile, which the railroad hands were forced to do; they then gave them fifteen minutes to leave the ground, and set fire to the property of the railroad company, and all that would burn was soon reduced to ashes.

No personal violence was used except in one instance. A laborer whom they had ordered off on a previous occasion was stripped of all his clothing, as they said, for the purpose of applying the lash; but while they were engaged attending to the destruction of property, he made his escape to a farm-house on Buck run, where he was cared for and clothes furnished him.

Another band of Leaguers attacked a party of laborers farther south and west, who came from the Pawnee and Walnut creek districts, on the same night. They also destroyed everything in the shape of tools, tents, etc., that was combustible, and stole two mules from a teamster who was in the employ of the railroad company. Particular pains were taken by both these bands of outlaws to screen themselves by covering their heads with handkerchiefs and light pieces of cloth, to avoid being recognized. None of the railroad employes were allowed to approach nearer than thirty feet to the mob.

There is a strip of neutral land, six miles by twenty-four, in the southern part of Bourbon county, and on this strip of land these acts of lawlessness were committed, not, I am glad to add, by the citizens of Bourbon county. The parties who participated in this shameful proceeding were all from Crawford and Cherokee counties.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1038 CHESNUT Street.

715 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, THIRD DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 29, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, July 31, 1869, for supplying the Quartermaster's Department of this District with (960) nine hundred and sixty cords of merchantable hard wood (128 cubic feet), and (2095) two thousand and ninety-five tons (2240 pounds), best quality Anthracite coal, egg, stove, and nut sizes, to be delivered at such times, at the places hereinafter named, as may be required, prior to August 16, 1869, as follows:—

	Cords Wood.	Tons Coal.
Fort Delaware, Delaware	70	600
Frankford Arsenal, Pa		215
Sedgwick Barracks, Washington, D. C		402
Fort McHenry, Md	800	400
Fort Washington, Md		311
Fort Foote, Md		97
Baltimore	90	70
	960	2